The Bombay Gazette

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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4th June 1863.

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Bombay, 1st June 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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C. H. OGBOURNE,
Secretary for Western India.

Bombay, 10th June 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on FRIDAY the 26th instant, a quantity of Confiscated Goods will be sold at the Town Custom House, comprising Persian, and Country Tobacco, Snuff, Tortoise Shells, Ivory Bangles, inlaid with gold, Country Scented Oil, Sponges, Black Silk, Silk Piece Goods, Goa Spirits, Country Liquor, Goorakoo, Catguts, Silk and Worsted Waist Belts, Gold and Silver Ornaments, viz. a Gold Chain, Silver Buttons, Armlet, and Gold Earrings, Silk Lace and Handkerchiefs, White Copperware, Checked Fannel, and other Miscellaneous Articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, and the Articles to be cleared away on or before the third day after the Sale, otherwise, the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock precisely.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.

Bombay, Custom House, 8th June 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Jeewanaie, widow of the late Framjee Dorabjee Patell, the only surviving executrix of the last Will and Testament of Manockbaie, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, widow of the late Jewanjee Jamasjee Patell, has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of quit and ground land or ground, situate at or near Cowasjee Patell Street, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts, and stands registered on the name of Jewan Jamas Patell in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, for quit and ground rent under No. 234, and also all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Jeewanaie as such executrix as aforesaid, and otherwise in all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 23 square yards or thereabouts and of which one Crustna Maccoondjee Sett is the landlord and which piece of land adjoins the land firstly hereinbefore described together with the messuages or tenements standing thereon, respectively, and stands assessed on the name of the said Manockbaie widow in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, and which said premises are bounded as follows. On or towards the North by the property of Merwanjee Maneckjee Heerjee Wadya, the East by the said Cowasjee Patell Street, the West and South the property of Pestonjee Bhickajee. All persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, inheritance, lease or otherwise upon the said premises, are hereby required to make the same known within 14 days from the date hereof, to Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland Solicitors for the purchaser at their Office in Messrs. Graham's Buildings in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 12th day of June 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of Messrs. BICKERSTETH AND CLEVELAND, until the 23rd instant, from persons desirous of purchasing a Piece of Land situate at Byculla, on the West side of the Parell Road, and on the South side of Shepherd's Road.

The Land contains about 18,727 square yards, and is bounded on the South by the compound of the recently erected Jewish Synagogue, and on the West by property belonging to the trustees of Shepherd's Alms Houses, and has a frontage to the Parell Road of about 197½ feet, and to Shepherd's Road of 782½ feet or thereabouts. A Plan of the property may be seen at the Office of Messrs. BICKERSTETH AND CLEVELAND. For the convenience of Purchasers, the Land has been divided into four Lots, and Tenders stating the price per square yard may be made for the whole or any one or more Lots.

The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

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Hair Plaits.
Mohair Dresses *for Monsoon Wear.*
"*A very Choice Selection of French Flowers.*"
"*The New Cardinibus Collapsing Steel Petticoat.*"
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

Mrs. Lake begs to notify to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that they will always find a large and fashionable assortment of every requisite for Wedding and Mourning Orders at her Establishment, No. 7, Byculla Road.

N. B.—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, 21st May 1863.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla. Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs. 5	0
Do. Double do.	3	12
Do. Youth's do.	3	0
Do. do. do.	1	8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats	11	0
Do. Malacca, do. do.	8	0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.	5	0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled	6	8
Do. Boys' do, various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWER size 2¼ and 2½ ins., each	Rs. 10	0
CUPBOARD. STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.* *** CUT; *To let in Flush.* 3, 3½ & 4, ins. ea...	10	0
BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ ins., each...	Rs. 11 to 12	0
PAD LOCKS, 2¼, 2½, 3 and 3½ ins., each...	,, 14 to 17	8
SAFE with Patent Locks	Rs. 175	0

CHUBB'S JAPANNED BOXES,

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

	long	wide	deep		Rs.	
CASH BOXES.						
Toilet	6	3½	2¾	each	18	0
No. 00	7½	4½	3		20	0
No. 1	9	5¾	3½		21	0
No. 2	9¾	6	3¾		23	0
No. 3	10½	6	4		25	0
No. 4	12	7	5		28	0
No. 5	13	8	5½		32	0
PAPER BOXES.						
No. 1	14½	9	5½	each	25	0
No. 2	15½	9½	6½		28	0
No. 3	17½	10½	7½		33	0
No. 4	19	12½	7½		39	0
DEED BOXES.						
No. 1	13¾	9½	8½	each	23	0
No. 3	16¾	12½	11		30	0
No. 6	23½	16½	16½		45	0
FLAT DEED BOXES.						
No. 3	16¾	12½	6	each	32	0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES and BACON OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kinds.
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. Walker & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ⅛ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ⅛ to 1½	,,	10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets			
Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	,,	3	12
Do. Hoes	,,	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5. inch	each	1	0
Do. do do. 6	,,	1	2
Do. do. do. 7	,,	1	4
Do. do. do. 8	,,	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	,,	21	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	,,	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	,,	18	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	,,	20	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	,,	22	0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp-posts	,,	100	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	,,	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	,,	24	0
Letter Copying Books of all sizes			
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2	0
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	,,	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	,,	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	,,	1	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	8
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	,,	4	8
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	14
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	3	4
Bass Brooms		3	8
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	0
Carriage Mops		1	0
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	2
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do.	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces			
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	,,	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	,,	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	,,	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	,,	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	,,	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. do.	,,	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet		20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0

A Flag Staff (lower Mast and top Mast with Rigging, &c. &c., complete—Price Rs. 120.

SHIPS' MASTS (disabled) purchased.

VERY BEST PORTLAND CEMENT for FLOORS of all kinds, DAMP WALLS, GARDEN PATHS, &c., &c.—Price Rs. 12 per barrel.

Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 2 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's.

BASSETT & Co.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

(Rampart Row, near where the Apollo Gate stood.)

THE wonderful changes which have come about in the prices and quality of all European manufactures, has induced Herbert & Co. to alter their mode of business to meet the exigence of the times.

The following revised list of Stock and Prices will be found greatly to the advantage of buyers.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT DEPARTMENT.

PIANOFORTES.—Each Rupees 175, 240, 350, 400, 600, 700, 900, 1,200, 1,500, and 2,500.

HARMONIUMS.—Each Rupees 90, 100, 130, 200, 280, 375, 400, 500, 600, 650, 700, 775, 840, 900, 1,000, and 1,200.

GUITARS.—Each Rupees 120, 150, and 180.

CONCERTINAS.—Each Rupees 8, 10, 15, 18, 20, 25, 31, 35, 40, 80, 100, 140, 175, 220, and 250.

FLUTES.—Each Rupees 8, 10, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30, 50, 75, 100, 135, 150, 200, and 280.

BAND INSTRUMENTS for Brass Bands only, (without reeds) viz: for performers of 8 men Rs. 800, 12 men Rs. 1,120, 16 men Rs. 1,475, 20 men Rs. 1,800, and 24 men Rs. 2,400.

All kinds and sizes in stock.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.—Reed Bands (Brass and Reed together) in sets suitable for any number of performers from 12 to 48 men.

N. B.—All appurtenances for Band Instruments kept in stock.

VIOLINS of rare quality, both of tone and appearance, from Rs. 40 to 120.

MUSICAL BOXES AND NOVELTIES.

All the modern improvements in amusing Ornaments, to be had cheap.

LIBRARY OR BOOK DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEER'S AND SURVEYOR'S INSTRUMENTS.
ARTIST'S AND DRAFTSMEN'S REQUISITES.
ACCOUNT BOOKS AND OFFICE REQUISITES.
TABLE WARE AND CUTLERY.
PHOTOGRAPHS ALBUMS, &c. of all kinds.
STATIONERY, DESKS, TRAVELLING KIT.
ELECTRO-PLATE AND SILVER WARE.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND SUNDRIES.

N.B.—A detailed Advertisement, and price list of the above stated goods is in the Press, and will be printed shortly.

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co, Bombay, beg to announce the arrival of large invoices of new goods *via* the Cape and per Overland route.

The Library of Books will be found to contain most of the new publications of the day—some of special interest to residents in India. The following have just been unpacked, received Overland:—

RICHLY ILLUMINATED CHURCH SERVICE, beautifully bound in Morocco, Antique, with gilded Rims, Clasps and Ornamental Mediæval Covers. The Frontispiece is richly illuminated, and is also adorned with an exquisite miniature Photograph of a sacred painting by one of the old masters. The Morning Service, the Psalms, and, in short, each Service and the Morning and Evening Lessons are prefaced by a richly illuminated Frontispiece. Rs. 12.

THE LADIES' CHURCH SERVICES,

Admirably suited for a Marriage, or for a Birth-day Gift.

The above is an exquisite *work of Art*. It is bound in Ivory, either plain, or with a Cross, or with the sacred Monogram, exquisitely carved in Ivory on the front covers of the Book. The views, corners, and clasps are richly Electro-Silvered; the Book is illuminated with Medieval Frontispiece to each Service and to the Lessons. Price Rs. 30.

☞ A neat Morocco case, lined with silk, accompanies each of the above Books.

HERBERT & Co. unhesitatingly recommend the above as being of the most beautiful finish and design, and as admirably adapted for presentation.

ILLUMINATED BIBLES.

A splendidly bound quarto volume, beautifully printed on the best paper, illustrated with Photographs from the most celebrated paintings of the old masters, with Medieval mountings and ornamentations, and with Family Register for Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Herbert & Co. direct particular attention to this unique volume, on which have been exercised the best skill of the Printer, the Bookbinder, the Illuminator and the Photographer, resulting in a perfect work of Art.

From Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 each.

GOSS AND MERCER'S PSALTER,

As used at the Byculla and other Churches in Bombay.

Large Edition, with Music complete	Rs... 2	8
Small Ditto. ditto	1	8

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

SILVER PLATE AND ELECTRO SILVER WARE.

HERBERT & Co. beg respectfully to solicit the attention of residents in Bombay and at Outstations, to their unequalled Stock of Articles for the Table, comprising every description of Cruet, Pickle, Egg, Breakfast, and Tiffin Frames, Toast Racks, Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Butter Tubs, Coolers, &c., in a dozen, different varieties, Egg Warmers, Bread Baskets and Platters, Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, of the newest patterns, Steak, Curry and Chop Dishes, Patent Urns, for making Tea or Coffee, Sugar Vases, Tea Salvers and Waiters, newly designed Crumb Brushes, Bread Knives, Dish Covers, Covers of every size for Glasses and Cups, &c., Fish Carvers of new patterns, well adapted for presents, Chocolate Bowls, also useful for Broth or Soup, Drinking Cups and Mugs, Aug-dauns, *(or fire-holders for lighting Cheroots, &c.)*, Claret Jugs, Wine Flagons, Goblets, Sauce Boats, Candle sticks, Candelabra, Table Candlesticks; Chamber do., Flower Vases, Cigar Cases, Flasks, Hotwater Plates, Presentation articles for Wedding gifts, Birthday gifts, &c. &c., Ice Tongs, Marrow Scoops, and all the articles included in "sets" of Table Forks and Spoons, &c., including the "Prince of Wales" pattern. Novelties in Electroplate received by every Overland Mail direct from the makers.

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, AND MUG.

In several handsome and elegant patterns, richly chased or engraved, and highly finished. In morocco case, silk and velvet lined. From, Cash ... Rs. 60 to 100 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND PLATE.

Beautifully engraved and ornamented and very highly finished. In cases as above. From, Cash ... Rs. 70 to 115 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON.

In great variety, plain or engraved, and of the best finish. Fitted in handsome morocco cases silk and velvet lined. From, Cash Rs. 15 to... 35 0

LADIES' SILVER INKSTANDS.

Small Silver Inkstands, suited for Ladies' Davenports, with Silver Scallop Shellstands, and coloured glass Ink bottles, with sliding tops, Cash ... Rs. 25 0

SILVER CIGAR CASES.

Very rich Silver Cigar Cases, with hinge and spring catch, elaborately engraved or chased, and very highly finished, with scroll for engraving crest or initials. From Cash Rs. 45 to 60 0

SILVER ELECTRO-PLATED TEA AND COFFEE SETS,

CONSISTING OF

One Silver Electro-plated Tea Pot.
One Silver Electro-plated Coffee Pot.
One Sugar Pot, *gilt inside, with Cover.*
One Milk or Cream Jug, *gilt inside, with Cover.*

From Rs. 50 the entire set. Cash.

BEST ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, &c. &c., of all the patterns mentioned below, are of the very best manufacture. The fabric of every article is of the best quality of German Silver, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of pure silver, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years:—

PATTERNS.	Plain. Rs.	King's Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.	Linear. Rs.
Table Forks ℞ doz.	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Forks	22	33	33	32	30
Table Spoons ,,	27	42	42	4	36
Dessert Spoons ,,	22	33	33	32	30
Tea Spoons... ,,	14	22	22	20	18
Egg do. gilt... ,,	12	22	22	22	18
Mustard do. do. ,,	12	22	22	22	18
Salt do. do. ,,	12	20	20	20	15
Sugar Tongs each.	2½	5	5	4½	4
Sugar Spoons... ,,	2½	5	5	4½	4
Mustard Ladles ,,	1½	3	3	3	3
Gravy Spoons... ,,	5	8	8	8	6½
Soup Ladle...... ,,	9	15	15	14	12
Sauce Ladle...... ,,	3½	4½	4½	4	4
Butter Knives... ,,	3	5	5	4½	4
Pickle Forks ... ,,	1½	3	3	3	2½

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities, to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.

Terms, Net Cash.

CARLTON CLUB BREAKFAST FRAMES.

Three different varieties of these useful and very pretty articles are now available, viz: Vine Leaf Pattern with cut glass Salt Tray, silver mounted Mustard, and silver mounted Pepper, both bottles of cut glass of the clearest crystal, the frame and ornamental handle beautifully chased and shaped,—a very handsome present. Rs. 12.

Vine Pattern Carlton Frame with long Pepper Castor, Salt Tray, and Mustard, all of best glass, similar to the above. Rs. 10.

Carlton House Pattern, three frosted glasses with silvered and gilt Spoons fitted in a raised stand of silvered plate, each for Pepper, Salt and Mustard, the handle of a bird pattern ornament. Each Rs. 5.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW,—

Continued.

FRESH INVOICES JUST LANDED.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC URNS FOR MAKING TEA OR COFFEE.—These useful articles have become highly popular in Bombay, and are in universal demand. The following list of Urns compose the present stock on hand:—

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

To hold one Pint	Rs. 8	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Registered	9	0
,, ,, ,, ,, with measure	9	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra strong	10	0
About twenty, of each of the above varieties, to select from.		
To hold two Pints	12	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Registered	12	8
,, ,, ,, ,, with measure and extra strong	13	0
Twenty of this Pattern.		
To hold three Pints	15	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Registered	16	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra strong and ornamented.	17	0
To hold four Pints	20	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Superior	22	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra measure	23	0
To hold six Pints	28	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Ornamented	29	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra filter	31	0

A few only, of the above two sizes, are available.

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver-Plated Lever Tap, superior make, and very handsome.

To hold one Pint,—Plain	Rs. 22	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Ornamented	24	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Superior	25	8
To hold two Pints	27	0
,, ,, ,, ,, New model	29	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra finish	32	0
To hold three Pints	35	0
,, ,, ,, ,, best Patterns	40	0

This class (Bronzed) will be found very durable,—about twenty only, in hand.

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article; the quality of this metal is hard and resembles polished silver.

To hold one Pint	20	0
,, ,, ,, ,, New model	22	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra funnel	25	0
To hold two Pints	28	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Superior	30	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Improved Pattern	32	0
To hold four Pints	42	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Double filters	46	0
To hold six Pints	56	8

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use.

To hold one Pint	30	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Elegantly ornamented	35	0
To hold two Pints	40	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Superior	45	0
To hold four Pints with double filters, &c., very handsomely finished	65	0

N. B.—The whole of the above are warranted "Loysel's Patent." *Beware of spurious imitations.*

For the convenience of Constituents the following Estimates are given of

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

In full Sets and in half Sets.

The Spoons and Forks may be had in Full sets and Half sets, according to the following Table.

A FULL SET, COMPRISING:—	Plain. Rs.	Linear. Rs.	King's Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.
12 Table Spoons	155	208	243	243	232
12 Table Forks					
12 Dessert Spoons					
12 Dessert Forks					
12 Tea Spoons					
4 Salt Spoons					
6 Egg Spoons					
2 Mustard Spoons					
1 Soup Ladle					
2 Sauce Ladles					
2 Gravy Spoons					
1 Sugar Spoon					
1 Butter Knife					

A HALF SET, COMPRISING:—	Plain. Rs.	Linear. Rs.	King's Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.
6 Table Spoons	85	114	134	134	127
6 Table Forks					
6 Dessert Spoons					
6 Dessert Forks					
6 Tea Spoons					
2 Salt Spoons					
3 Egg Spoons					
1 Mustard Spoon					
1 Soup Ladle					
1 Sauce Ladle					
1 Gravy Spoon					
1 Sugar Spoon					
1 Butter Knife					

A MAHOGANY BOX elegantly fitted up with a complete set as above of the King's Pattern;—carefully arranged with a divided partition to lift out displaying the whole service. The box is neatly lined and measures 18 in. by 12 by 6 deep, the lid has a blank shield for name or device. Rs. 250.

☞ The above is worthy of notice; the plate being of the very best quality;—forms a handsome present.

BREAD PLATTERS.

BREAD PLATTERS, of best Swiss Maple Wood, full size, with handsomely carved borders of various mottoes and designs, a few of which are detailed below:—

"STAFF OF LIFE."
"WASTE NOT, WANT NOT."
"SPEED THE PLOUGH."
"TE DEUM LAUDAMUS."
"OUR DAILY BREAD."
&c. &c. &c.

Some are *without* mottoes on the borders, but have surrounding scroll work of Wheat ears and Wheat blades, and some with Wheat ears and blades with Poppy heads and leaves combined, forming a very elegant work of art. From Rs. 6, 8, and 10 each.

N. B.—It must be clearly understood that the above are of the best fabric and workmanship.

BREAD KNIVES, with the London-made Bread Blade, and with handsomely carved best Swiss Maple Wood Handles strongly ferruled, and in every way suitable to accompany the Platters. From Rs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 each.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER," "SALT," AND "CAYENNE."

The article is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not in the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Green for "Pepper," of Opaque Cream White for "Salt, and of Blue for "Cayenne." Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.

PORTABLE TABLE SERVICES,

Comprising the following:—3 Table Spoons, 3 Table Forks, 3 Dessert Spoons, 3 Dessert Forks, 3 Tea Spoons, 3 Egg ditto, 2 Salt ditto, 1 Mustard ditto, all of the plain pattern, and of the richest Electro-Silver ware. Also 3 Table and 3 Dessert Knives, a pair best Electro-plated Muffineers, a pair ditto Salt Cellars, with glass liners, and a handsome Mustard Pot, with ditto. Cash Price—Net, Rs 80.

Beefsteak Dishes, of best Britannia Metal.

Plain oblong and fluted oval Dishes, with warmers, of Britannia metal, each in three pieces. Per set of four. Cash Rs. 75.

AUGDANS.

Handsome Table Augdans of best Electro-Silver ware, richly chased, plated, and finished. Cash, Rs. 10, 12, to 15 each.

Handsome Double Branch Table Pedesta's, with shifting branches and centre to form a single Table Pedestal at pleasure; very richly plated, chased, and ornamented. Per pair, Cash, Rs. 150.

FISH CARVERS.

In neat morocco cases, with round ends, silk and velvet lined.

Fish Carvers of various elegant patterns, having handsome pierced and engraved blades, and richly ornamented handles, of best Electro-silver plate. Rs. 20, 28, 30, 35 to 45.

PICKLE FRAMES.

Rich 2-bottle Pickle Frames, with rich chased and pierced sides, and massive cut-crystal jars; best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished. Cash, Rs. 50.

Ditto 3-bottle ditto, open pattern, with beaded belt and ornamented handle, having jars of best cut glass—a handsome article. Cash, Rs. 70.

Elegant 2-bottle ditto of neat and handsome patterns, with cut-glass bottles; best plated on Nickel Silver. Cash, Rs. 30 to 50.

Cruet Frames of other neat and well approved patterns, too numerous to detail; best plated on Nickel Silver, with 3, 4, 5, and 6 cut-glass bottles and of good finish. Cash, Rs. 20 to 40.

Cruet Frames with a "bell" in the centre, which strikes upon the handle being gently pressed down.

[These cruets are of new invention (the 7-bottle cruets revolve). Rs. 24 to 50.]

Electro-Silver Dish Covers in sets of 4, 5, 6, and 10 as follows: 20 inches; 18 inches: 16 inches: 14 inches; and 12 inches, &c.

Very elegant plain single dome Dish Covers, with hollow rim and rich bead mounted border and handles; best plated on Nickel Silver and highly finished. In sets of four as above. Cash, Rs. 300.

Very handsome ditto, with rich Grecian engraving, and beaded rim and handles. Best plated and finished as above. Per set Cash, Rs. 300.

Very neat Dish Covers, plain single dome, with engraved shield and beaded rim and handles. Ditto ditto Cash, Rs. 250.

Silver Electro-plated New Dish Covers, Lion pattern, in sets of 4 only. Rs. 150.

N. B.—Of excellent White Metal, Silver Electroplated. Attention is directed to the striking Pattern of this new Dish Cover, and which, as will be observed, is manufactured at a remarkably moderate price.

Rampart Row, May 1863. HERBERT & Co.

New Advertisements.

SYKES & Co., PHOTOGRAPHERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, beg to say that they have now on hand a large stock of Photographic materials of every description, viz., Lenses both for Portraits and Views, Cameras of all sorts, Baths, Stereoscopes of Assortment; Views, Plate Boxes, Albums, Morocco and Union Cases, Passepartouts; also a stock of Miscellaneous articles, including a beautiful lot of Stained Glassware engraved with views of Bombay, and Native Costumes from Photographs taken here, Magic Lantern Slides, Gilt Moulding for Frames, and French Wall Papers.

Hummum Street, 16th June 1863.

THE undersigned beg to intimate that they have been appointed Agents in Bombay for Messrs. Forrest, and Barr, the well known Glasgow Engineers, and that they are now prepared to register orders on the most favorable terms for all kinds of Wood Working Machinery, Steam Engines, Tools, Cranes and Hoisting Machinery, Water Wheels, Bridges, Iron Houses, Iron Roofing, &c.

Bombay, June 1863. GADDUM & Co.

JULES MUMM AND CO'S. CHAMPAGNE

JUST RECEIVED by the undersigned a Consignment of Messrs. Jules Mumm & Co.'s first quality Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.

T. D. JACKSON & Co.

1, Oak Lane, 17th June 1863.

WANTED, a CONTRACTOR for the erection of permanent Sheds at Boree Bunder. For plans and specification apply to Messrs. FLETCHER & MITCHELL, Metal Mart.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland the following viz:—

Gentlemen's Ladies' and Children's Goloshes of all sizes, white Blankets of assorted sizes, Railway Wrappers, Carpet and Leather Bags, colored Flannels, Ladies colored Petticoats, Fashionable Light Tissue and Glace Mantles, Paletot Sun shades of various colours, Black Glace, Organdi, Spun and White Mantles, Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Prince of Wales Embroidered Muslin, Garibaldi's Alexandra Ties, Real Valencian Silk Velvet, Swiss Bands, Prince of Wales Lawn Cambric Handkerchiefs, Rich Trimmings, Braid, Scarlet and White Twill Regent Ties, West End Collars, Hats for Girls of Denmark Split, Leamington, Havana and Valencia kind, Cashmere Hoods for children, Ladies' Silk Thread, and Cotton Hose, Fine Black French Cashmere Boots Elastic sides, Air Tight Jappanned Tin Boxes, Black Crape, Wool Hoods, Wool Boots, &c. &c.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY

No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

Just Received Overland.

And warranted fresh and good.

ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS for present sowing.

A collection of twelve handsome varieties, viz. Convolvulus, Minor and Major, mixed. Mignonette.—Malope trifida alba. Collinsia bicolor. Tall Nasturtiums. Lupine, yellow. Larkspur, mixed dwarf German. Candytuft, purple. Poppy, double mixed. Virginian Stock, red. Sweet Pea, mixed.—Rs. 3 per packet. Portions of packets not sold separately.

FLOWER SEEDS for Summer Blooming. A collection of twenty-five of the best selected annuals, viz.

No.		Height.	Colour.
1	Bartonia aurea	1 ft.	yellow
2	Branching Larkspur	2 ft.	various
3	Coreopsis atrosanguinea	2 ft.	dark red
4	Coreopsis Drummondii	2 ft.	yellow, dark eye
5	Campanula pentagonia	1 ft.	blue
6	Crimson Convolvulus major		
7	Clarkia elegans rosea	1½ ft.	rose
8	Clarkia grandiflora alba	1½ ft.	white
9	Collinsia bicolor	1 ft.	lilac and white
10	Centranthus macrosiphon	1 ft.	pink
11	Eschscholtzia alba	1½ ft.	cream
12	Eschscholtzia crocea	1½ ft.	orange
13	Eutoca viscida	1 ft.	blue
14	Gilia capitata	1½ ft.	light blue
15	Godetia rosea alba	1½ ft.	red and white
16	Lupinus Dunnettii superbus	1½ ft.	purple, lilac, and yellow
17	Lupinus Hartwegii albus	1½ ft.	white
18	Leptosiphon densiflorus	1 ft.	pink, lilac, and white
19	Nemophila insignis	¾ ft.	blue
20	Nemophila insignis alba	¾ ft.	white
21	Silene armeria	1 ft.	red
22	Silene pendula	1 ft.	pink
23	Schizanthus venustus	1 ft.	purple and white
24	Tom Thumb dwarf scarlet Nasturtium.		
25	Viscaria oculata	1 ft.	rose, dark eye

These Seeds may be sown in patches between the middle of March and the end of May. The Plants, when up, to be thinned out to the proper distances.

Price Rs. 5 per packet. Portions of packets not sold separately. Scarlet, White, and Purple Sweet Peas; Painted Lady and Striped Peas; at 4 annas per half ounce.

Heartsease. Rs. 1 for one drachm.

VEGETABLE SEEDS,

in packets of fifteen varieties. Rs. 5.

James's middle Carrot. Mixed turnip radish. Red beet. Flag Leek. White Stone turnip. Walcheren brocoli. Enfield matchless parsley Green cos lettuce. Nolekole (kohl rabbi.) Enfield market cabbage. Green curled endive. London cauliflower. Cole's red celery. Long radish. Cress.

The same in double packets of fifteen varieties. Rs. 10.

The following are sold separately:—

		Rs.	A.
Peas.—Flanagan's Early	Per quart.	1	0
Stuart's Paradise Marrow	,,	1	0
Imperial Norfolk Marrow	,,	2	0
Amazon	,,	1	8
Veitch's Perfection	,,	2	0
Beans.—French	,,	1	8
Radishes.—Red and White Turnip, Olive shaped, and Wood's Frame	Per ounce.	0	4
Turnips.—White Stone, and Yellow Malta	,,	0	6
Cabbages.—Early Battersea, and Red Pickling	,,	0	4
Early York	,,	0	8
Cauliflowers.—Stadtholder, & London	,,	1	8
Lettuce.—White Cos	,,	1	0
Drumhead	,,	0	8
Thousand headed	,,	0	4
Onions.—White Spanish, Globe, Strasburgh, and Brown Spanish	,,	0	12
Carrots.—James's Middle	,,	0	4
Beet.—Red	,,	0	8
Leeks; Endive, green curled; Savoy, Hogg's Newcastle; Celery, nonsuch red; Brussels' Sprouts, imported; Sweet Marjoram	,,	0	8
Kohl Rabi (Nolekole)	,,	0	6
Cucumber.—Best ridge	,,	1	0
Corn Salad, Enfield matchless Parsley, Thyme, and Vegetable Marrow	,,	0	4
Sage, Rhubarb, Early and late White and Purple Sprouting Brocoli	,,	0	12
Borecole.—Newcastle curled	,,	0	8

☞ *The above prices do not include postage charges.*

Terms—*Cash.*

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO BE LET.—The Spacious Premises at the corner of Church Street and Meadow Street lately occupied by the P. and O. Company with large Godowns, &c., suitable for Banking Houses, Shops, and Storerooms. For further particulars apply to TREACHER & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—A Godown, situated in the Fort, British Hotel Lane, lately occupied by Messrs. Lyon, Brothers & Co. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, No. 11, British Hotel Lane, Fort.

TO LET.—One large and one small Godown. Apply at No. 10, Hummum Street.

ADDITIONAL ROOMS have been added to the Cambridge Hotel, and are now available for the wet season.

Terms Rs. 65 per month.

TO LET.—Light Carriages and very quiet Saddle Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen.

THOS. GAYNOR.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation, suitable for a Bank, or Office, the building of which is in construction in Forbes Street, are requested to apply to Pestonjee Sooklajee at Messrs. Bennett & Co.'s.

Business Announcements.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bomba —The Fort and Byculla.

October 16th 1862.

RED BOOT MART, Ready-made Boot and Shoe Warehouse, London and Paris Manufacture, established 1845.—The undersigned, in returning thanks to the public of Bombay and Outstations, begs to state that he has just removed to his former premises, No. 2, Hummum Street.

N. B.—Constituents at Outstations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount, (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment

Terms—Cash.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

TO LET, the Upper STORIES of the said premises, for an Office, from and after the 1st of May. Apply to RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

13th April, 1863.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 17th June 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0⅜d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0⅝d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Madras	30 days' sight	100¼
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	125 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	168 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	24 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	50 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	25 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	112 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	130 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	134 premium.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 per share	Rs. 10,800 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,600 pm. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 12,000 p. sh. [prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay, Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	300 dis.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Manockji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Rs. 250 disct.
Jafer Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 15,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 2,000 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
" Loan 1835-36	99¼
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	109¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	119

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 107½
Gold Leaf	" 16 12

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 7s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	No enquiry.
To Hull	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (16th June 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 490 to 495
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 483 to 485
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 484 to 485
New Oomravuttee	" 450 to 455
New Compta	" 460 to 465
New Dharwar Sawginned	" 565 to 570
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 445 to 450
New Vararul	" 445 to 465
New Khandeish	" 435 to 445
New Poratchee	" 460 to 465
New Accote	" 465 to 470
New Mangalore	" 455 to 460

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,610.

SEEDS		
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6-12 to 6-13 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7- 4 to 7- 6
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33 37 to 38
Niger	"	27 to 28

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅜d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,			3 per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

Bombay, 5th June 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
on demand			
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A. payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct.	per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	"
Do. do. 6 do.	4	"
Do. do. 12 do.	5	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ½ per cent.
Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 16th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs, 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rp.
3 Do.	Do.	2s. 0d.	"
On Demand		1s. 11½d.	"
On France 6 months' sight		frs. 2-56 cts.	"
3 Do.	Do.	" 2-53 "	"
On Demand		" 2-50 "	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN; (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rup.		
" " " " 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.	
" " " " 3	do.	2s. 0 d.	do.	
" " " " 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
" " " " 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
On Scotland / On Ireland	On demand	1s. 11⅜d.	do.	

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 ℙ cent ℙ annum.		
do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 12th June 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 3	do.	2s. 0d.	"
" 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
On demand		1s. 11⅜d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	"
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		1s. 11⅜d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3	"
Do. do. 6 do.	4	"
Do. do. 12 do.	6	"

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Agent.

Bombay, 9th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE............ LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0d.
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 1 months' sight	1s.	11½d.
On demand	1s.	11⅜d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11⅜d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Acount or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notitied that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand .... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months .... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. .... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .... 9 per cent.
On other Securities .... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto	4	ditto.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	3	ditto.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	2	ditto.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Ditto	1	ditto.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On demand			1s. 11⅜d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 15th June 1852.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee	
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0½d.	do.	
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0¼d.	do.	
Ditto	at 2	ditto	2s. 0¼d.	do.	
Ditto	at 1	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.	
Ditto	on demand	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities b Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be pa y in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Manager.

Bombay, 15th May 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 16	Shah Jehan	White	Calcutta 22 April.
	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Sudasewghur 14 June.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Shah Jehan*, from Calcutta.—On the 15th May 1863, spoke the Barque *Colonist*, from Calcutta to London in lat. 2·38 S., long. 92·40 East.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
June 16	Sarawak	Vaughan	Liverpool.
	Indore (s)	Brown	China, &c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, from Sudasewghur.—Mr. Davis; Mr. McAvoy; Mr. Burns, and four natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *St. Bernard*, W. R. Mason, bound to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 16TH JUNE 1863.

For London.

Bucephalus.—74 packages Cowdies, 65 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz.

Mystery.—48 chests Dry Ginger, 73 cwt., Dhurrumsy Poonjabhoy; 230 packages Coffee, 345 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Wellington.—26 bags and 109 pieces E. Teeth, 43½ cwt., Succoor Futtaybhoy.

For Liverpool.

South.—101 bales Cotton, 335½ cwt., Venayek Mungeah.

Thetis.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosy; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Culliandass, Nesserwanjee and Co.

Crescent.—92 bales Cotton, 276 cwt., F. Chambers; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Malljee Ruttonsey.

Africana.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam; 8 bales Cotton, 28 cwt., Doongersey Toolsidass; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Narronjee Dewjee; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Mahanundram Ramjus; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Mooljee Dawjee; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Petamber Dewjee; 215 bundles Sursee Seed, 107½ cwt., Dewjee Muckaney.

Rajah of Cochin.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Seedie Hajee Woosman.

Euphrates.—140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Seedie Hajee Woosman.

John Stuart.—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Gunsy Ticum.

Albion.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Ruttigur Dowlutgur.

Southern Belle.—55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Heerjee Khimjee.

Sam Mandel.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Gaddum and Co.; 18 bags Coffee, 13 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Floating Light.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Nurpall Mooljee.

Nagasaki.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Jaynarron Dhunraz.

Matheran.—101 bales Cotton, 358½ cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Douglas Castle.—230 bales Cotton, 805 cwt., Currumchund Pemchund.

Sea Queen.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Vurjeevun Vullubdass; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Rana Roysee.

Margaret Blair.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Megjee Dewjee.

Castilian.—58 bundles Deer Horns, 73 cwt. 8 qrs. 21 lbs., Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co.

Clifton Belle.—26 bales Cotton, 91 cwt., Soonderjee Heerachund.

Norah Gream.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Lalljee Cutchra; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cullianjee Ludha.

Belle Isle.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Stcehr, Priezer and Co.

Venus.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Luckmedass Gopall.

Glee Maiden.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Morarbhoy Vizbhookhun.

Lewchew.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Wasp.—5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Doongersey Toolseedass.

Bavelaw.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Dhurrumsey Jeewa.

Americans.—111 bales Cotton, 388½ cwt., Cooverjee Ludha.

Henry Moore.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 B. H. Cama,

For New York.

Anne Armstrong.—140 bags Linseed, 70 cwt., Lee, and Brown; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Lee and Brown.

For Havre.

Leocadie and Anna.—76 bags Coffee, 114 cwt., George S., King and Co.; 162 bales Cotton, 567 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

Mina.—8 bales Cotton, 28 cwt., Morarjee Poonja; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Munjee Ramjee.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

	VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1.	Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2.	Coromandel	Do.
3.	Dalhousie	Kurrachee.
4.	Goolanar	Bombay Harbour.
5.	Hugh Rose	Bombay Harbour.
6.	Snake	Bombay Harbour.
7.	Zenobia	Bombay Harbour.
8.	Hornet (s.) Dayman	Bombay Harbour.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

492 Adelaide, Jardine. April 21
749 Art Union, Morrison. April 10
700 Birkby, Purdy. April 29
750 Chapman, Harland.
567 City of Glasgow, Carnaghard—W. Nicol & Co. March 8
710 Coleroon, Hall.
882 Cyclops, Cordiner.
890 Emerald, McGregor—Peel, Cassel & Co.
810 Gosforth, [illegible] & Co.
1108 [illegible]
983 Glorianna, Valle—Ewart, Latham & Co.
H. M. St. Punjaub.
H. M. St. Assaye.
831 Janet Cowan, McKirdy—Peel, Cassel & Co. April 9
1987 Louisa, Sowcroft—W. Nicol & Co. March 1
774 Mahratta, Hickman—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1036 Marian Moore, Monce.
844 Minnehaha, Morgan. May 4
541 Naval Brigade, Moon.
956 Preston, Meffett.
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co. April 18
799 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.
1045 Star of India, Morris—Remington & Co.
1001 St. Hilda, Clark.
744 Thomas Hamlin, Menzies. Feb. 25
1104 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co. March 24
1047 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
940 Wings of the Wind, Wylie—W. Nicol & Co. April 30

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Brown, Rogers. April 30
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw.
904 Baron Renfrew, Thomas. May 5
639 Barbara. March 24
589 Bon Accord, Campbell. Feb. 14
814 Bloomer, Goodwin. Feb. 11
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. March 6
Eliza Bencke, Jackson.—Souza Pinto & Co. March 9
1091 Eliphalet Greeley, Cutter. April 20
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.
937 Flower of the Forest, Walker.
1393 Flying Venus, Withycombe, E. Bates & Co.
1328 Hahneman, Phillips.
1094 Helen Scott, Cunningham.
819 Hurry Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co. Feb. 13
855 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Steven Brothers & Co. May 9
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson.
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
1745 Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1157 Neptune's Car, Kirby—Macnee & Co. March 30
1034 Old England, Bulman—Framjee Sands & Co. Feb. 23
982 Princess Somawutty, Roy—H. Forman. April 3
999 Remington, Leisk—Remington & Co.
1357 Salsette, Dawson.—Stoehr Prieger & Co.
900 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair. April 25
370 Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co. April 18
965 Tangier. April 21
1178 Thomas Seddon—Finlay, Clark & Co. April 18

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1005 Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co. April 1
903 Blencathra, Stewart. Jan. 18
885 Chevalier, Perkins. Dec. 26
1046 Childwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co. Feb. 21
936 Elizabeth, Stewart. Jan. 21
1325 Euroclydon, Wright. April 9
1343 George A. Holt, Robinson.
1343 Levant, Ferran.—Ewart Latham & Co. Jan. 21
1957 Lord Palmerston, Halcrow. April 9
811 Missouri, Calhoun. April 20
1669 Oriental, Ballard. April 20
1459 Research, Kirk. Feb. 13
1115 Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 2

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100 Eldorado, Hayes.

FROM CARDIFF.

427 Enterprise, Haynes.
1187 Lady Franklin, Rawle. April 28

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

798 Amity, Stenson. Jan. 23
890 Congress, Drinkwater. Feb. 7
1055 Englishman, Hardwick.
960 Falkland, Pender.
346 Jane Francis, McIntosh.
1142 Johannisberg, Stilphan. March 12
533 Neptune, Veary.
1155 Sabino. March 8
1246 Sirocco. April 14
705 Southern Rights. March 9
654 Sparkling Wave, Emery. Dec. 10
1089 T. E. Lemon, Rainey. April 19
1023 Wandering Jew, Smart. Feb. 7

FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.

950 Highland Light, Crowell. Feb. 16
1800 Thomas Harward, Robinson. Feb. 16

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

334 Crusader.
1047 Euxine.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

1199 Baden. (put back.)
460 Chasley.
500 Elizabeth Douthwaite.
780 Manlius.

FROM THE CLYDE.

990 City of Brussels, Stobo—Finlay, Clark & Co.
549 City of Edinburgh, Soden—Finlay, Clark & Co. May 2
934 Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell. May 6

FROM CLYDE VIA GALLE.

538 Cheduba (s)—B. I. S. N. Co. May 15

FROM MELBOURNE.

1235 Tornado.

FROM CALCUTTA.

679 Alice Maud—S. Tyebjee & Co. (missing) March 7
980 Arratoon Apcar (s.)
1361 Castlemaine—Lawrence & Co. April 17
Clymene.
Day Dream.
1440 Eliza (s), Stearns—Hobart & Co.
908 Esmeralda (s.)
956 Granite State (s.)
620 Hyderee.
804 Joshua.
664 Mary Ann.
942 Miriam—Lawrence & Co. April 22
410 Ophir
559 Punjaub. April 27
Rohamanee. April 17
Schah Jehan. April 14
806 Shen Shah.

FROM MOULMEIN.

698 Sea Lion, Alexander—Bramhall & Co. April 15
961 Minniehaha,—Morgan. April 5
631 Raritan, Bliss. April 25

FROM RANGOON.

595 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Wilkie.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

538 David Malcolm, Zidmarsh. April 18
657 Elinor, Bowden. May 5
364 James Purle, Wilson. March 7
618 Lady Macdonald, Bunnell
615 Loretto, Thomas. Jan. 20
492 Sirocco.
492 Traveller, Fletcher. March 3
699 Westward Ho! Wilkinson. April 15

FROM LIVERPOOL.

548 Melody, Janes.
475 Royal Alice, Robinson.

FROM NEWCASTLE.

473 Monitor, James.

FROM CARDIFF.

379 Ganjam, Durand. March 7
419 Versan, LePerdu. Jan. 18

FROM THE CLYDE.

404 Colonel Ledyard, Wells. Feb. 7
578 Fortitude, Booth.
450 Jessica, Powell.
489 Nyssaa, Hutchison.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 16.

Bird, Ensign G., 106th Regt., on duty, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 16.

Mulkere, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, on duty, to Mhow.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JUNE 16TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. A Committee, composed as under, will assemble tomorrow, at half-past 6 A.M., at the Commissariat Store, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality and quantity of Porter, required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison:

President.—Captain Grant, 21st Regt. N. I.
Members.—One Subaltern, 103rd Regt., and one Subaltern, 21st Regt, N. I.

Post Office Notices.

SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1863.

First Quarter......Wednesday 24d. 8h. 22.4m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun. Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Date 15th June Time—9h. 4m. 44s.
Wed.	17	St. Alban, M.	5 24	6 37	11 48	0 8	
Thur.	18	Mars rises at 8h. A.M.	5 24	6 37	0 26	0 44	
Fri.	19	Mars sets at 9-6 P.M.	5 24	6 37	1 1	1 17	
Sat.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria.	5 24	6 38	1 34	1 51	
Sun.	21	3rd Sun. after Trinity.	5 25	6 38	2 8	2 26	
Mon.	22	Daybreak at 4h. 0m.	5 25	6 38	2 44	3 3	
Tues.	23	Twilight ends at 8h. 2.	5 25	6 38	3 23	3 43	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 17th.—Addison died, 1719.—First Steam-boat from Bristol to New York, 1838.—Lord Bentinck died 1839.—Lord Canning died, 1862.
Thursday 18th.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
Friday 19th.—William IV. died, 1837.
Saturday 20th.—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.—Recapture of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose, 1858.
Sunday 21st.—Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837.
Monday 22nd.—Peace proclaimed with France, 1815.
Tuesday 23rd.—Battle of Plassey, 1757.

The Printing Office of the BOMBAY GAZETTE *has been* REMOVED *from Colaba, to the* NEW HOUSE, No. 39, MEDOW STREET, *opposite Military Square.*
Bombay, June 16, 1863.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	June 2	KURRACHEE	June 10
AGRA	June 11	LAHORE	June 3
ALLAHABAD	June 4	LONDON	May 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Apr 10
ALEXANDRIA	May 21	MADRAS	June 10
BANGALORE	June 9	MALTA	May 23
COCHIN	May 30	MEERUT	June 9
CALCUTTA	June 6	OUDH	May 30
CAPE	Mar 27	PUNJAUB	May 30
CEYLON	June 3	PENANG	May 22
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FRANCE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HONGKONG	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE
Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1863.

THE Admiralty, in its perplexity in the important question of the comparative advantages of iron and wood in the construction of the ships of Her Majesty's Navy, did a public service by requiring the Controller of the Navy, Admiral Robinson, to report on the subject, so that the comparative merits and demerits of the different systems might be fairly brought out, and the whole question fully stated and laid before Parliament. The first point in the inquiry considered was, whether the ships should be of wood or iron. The advantages possessed by iron over wood, were in some respects most obvious. An iron ship can be built of larger dimensions than a wooden ship with no loss of strength. An iron ship has more rigidity and strength of structure, as a whole, than a wooden ship. An iron ship has much greater durability in certain parts of the structure, indeed in all parts where no wood is in contact with the iron, than a wooden ship; and after a lapse of years the iron frame would have suffered next to nothing as compared with a wooden ship. On the other hand, to set against these great advantages, there is the "serious local weakness of the comparatively thin plates of which the bottom of an iron ship is necessarily composed," and the danger of getting on rocks in such ships. "The necessity which this weakness entails of constructing double bottoms, thwartship bulkheads, water-tight compartments, sluice doors, &c., and various other complicated arrangements, which add both to the cost and weight of an iron ship." Then there is the rapidity with which the bottom of iron ships foul, and the loss of all a ship's important qualities in sailing, which arises from the adhesion of marine zoophytes, for which it is said no remedy has been found but the palliative of repeated docking and cleaning. The ravages caused by the splinters of iron when the plates are broken by shot, and the greater facility with which ships of iron can be pierced below their armour plating by submarine guns than wooden ships. Last of all, Admiral Robinson, in his statement says, "as the progress that may be made by artillery, and all destructive agents of warfare, is quite without a limit, the immense price paid on an iron ship for durability may not be an advantage, as new forms for ships of war may before long be absolutely requisite, the iron ship of to-day, for which so large a price has been paid, may not be the weapon we require to-morrow. It may prove, therefore, wiser and more economical to supply the wants of the moment by a cheaper and less durable structure which at least is of the same quality as those with which we may have to contend." He farther states, that "the most able designer of war ships in Europe, whose success has been so remarkable, M. Dupuy de L'Ome, is of this opinion, and constructs ships that are to form the French line-of-battle, of wood in preference to iron."

The second point which Admiral Robinson's statement considers, is where and how the ships, whether of wood or iron, shall be constructed. After the controversy of wood versus iron, no subject connected with the navy has been more fiercely debated both in parliament and out of it, than the important question whether it would be more advantageous to the public interests to continue the building of the navy ships in the Government Dockyards or to build them by contract. The waste in Her Majesty's Dockyards was a grand theme on which the stupidest naval reformers waxed eloquent in the House of Commons whenever the affairs of the navy came before it, but after the scandal about the gunboats built by private contractors during the exigencies of the Russian war, the patriotic indignation on the subject has not been quite so loud. Nevertheless it has not died away, and one good that came out of it was the appointment of the committee that sat on the question of the management of the Dockyards two years ago, whose recommendations yet remain to be carried out. On the subject of building by private contract, Admiral Robinson's report throws some light of an unexpected character. Referring to the construction of the four iron-clad ships—regarding which we gave some particulars in our issue of Saturday last, which were all built by contract and by private parties—Admiral Robinson says that "in no one instance have the contractors kept to their agreements with the Government, either as to *time* or *cost.*"

The *Warrior* was ordered on the 11th May 1859, the contractors agreed to deliver her complete in July 1860; she was not delivered till the 20th September 1861 and not completed till the 24th October 1861, and she cost upwards of forty-four thousand pounds more than she was contracted to be built for. The *Black Prince* was ordered on the 6th October 1859, the contractors agreed to deliver her complete on the 10th October 1860; she was delivered incomplete in November 1861, but not completed for some months afterwards in one of Her Majesty's Dockyards, and she cost nearly thirty thousand pounds more than the amount she was contracted for. The same story is equally applicable to the other two iron-clad ships that have been completed—the *Resistance* and the *Defence.* It is not, therefore, according to the report, "*one* contractor or *one* iron shipbuilder, but *all* who have failed in their agreements, and this clearly indicates the great uncertainly attending this mode of construction." But uncertainty in time and cost is not the only drawback. The report speaks of the general slovenliness of the work performed by iron shipbuilders, rendering the presence of an Admiralty Inspector necessary when the ships contracted for are being built, the temptations that beset the contractors owing to he cost and difficulty of procuring good iron, o use inferior and cheaper material. Then here are difficulties connected with strikes of workmen and other disputes which interfere with the progress of the work and always to the disadvantage of Government, besides difficulties which constantly arise in all contract cases in reference to alterations and improvements subsequently projected. No decision on this subject has yet been come to by the Admiralty. There are still nine of these iron-clad ships in the course of construction by contract, all of which were contracted to be built before September next; but judging from statements in the report bearing on this point, there seems but small chance of the contract time being kept with any of them.

THE New Zealand difficulty has again assumed a "bad eminence" in British Colonial affairs. By the telegraphic summary of the intelligence brought by the *Madras,* which we published yesterday, we learn that the natives at Taranaka had waylaid a military escort, shot dead, and afterwards tomahawked Doctor Hope, Lieutenant Fragett, and six privates of H. M.'s 57th Regiment. No provocation had been given, and the assault was unexpected. This sad catastrophe will, we fear, be only the harbinger of new and more serious troubles in our relations with the natives who appear to have fairly begun a war of races, which all past experience of this character proves as but too likely to end in the ultimate extinction of the aborigines. It is well to know in the warlike aspect which these New Zealand troubles are again assuming, that there is a competent General at present commanding there. It was in the contemplation of the Horse Guards authorities to have reduced the rank of the command in New Zealand to that of a Major-General, and to have appointed to it Major-General W. Ridley, an appointment which, if made, it is said, would have been open to serious objection on the score of fitness. The proposed appointment is said to have been overruled by the new War Secretary Earl de Grey, who has retained General Cameron in his command, known as a thoroughly competent officer, and having the confidence of his troops and the colonists. The next mail from New Zealand will be looked for with considerable anxiety; it is to be hoped there are no more isolated detachments moving about and liable to be attacked by these treacherous savages in the same way as the unfortunate party of H. M.'s 57th.

THE telegraphic summary of the latest intelligence from Japan, which we publish to-day, is anything but hopeful of a peaceful solution of our present difficulty there. The Japanese Government, it appears, has asked for more time, and the British *Charge d'Affaires,* Colonel Neale, has very properly granted it, having prolonged the previous respite by a further extention of ten days. But what is to be the end of it all? It is quite evident the Japanese Government is in a complete fix. It is totally powerless to bring to justice the guilty parties responsible for the murder of Mr. Richardson in September last, and without this being done, the British demand for redress cannot be satisfied.

If we take the law into our own hands, what satisfaction will there be in bombarding Yeddo or Yokohama, and destroying the property and probably the lives of unoffending Japanese? The Japanese Government is placed in the difficult position, of endeavouring, after a fashion of its own, to reconcile the Japanese, who have hitherto lived in utter seclusion from the rest of the world, to an intercourse with foreigners which is utterly distasteful to them.

The British Government has felt the difficulty of our position in Japan all along, and has been cautions in not driving matters, in regard to previous outrages, to extremities; but our lenity and consideration have neither been appreciated nor understood. The situation seems now reduced to extremities, and we fear our choice now is the alternative of withdrawing from Japan, or—War. The Japanese Government will do nothing but resign itself, to what the chapter of accidents may bring forth.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Special for Bombay Gazette.
Hongkong via Galle.
HONGKONG, *30th May.*

Malwa 670 dls.
Patna 617 dls.
Both markets dull.
Downward tendency.
Bill 236 per 100 dls.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

(By Electric Telegraph.
Galle, 16th June, 8-5 A.M.

Arrived steamer *Ottawa,* from Hongkong 30th May, Singapore 7th, and Penang 9th June.

The Japanese authorities have asked for a still further extension of time to consider the terms of the ultimatum, and a period of ten days more has been allowed them.

The native servants at Yokohama were leaving the employ of foreigners and behaving most disorderly.

Merchants have transferred on board ship their stores of goods and other valuables.

At the present time the prospects of a peaceful settlement to the Japan difficulty are considered very small.

Nothing of importance from the other ports.

COMMERCIAL.

GALLE, *16th June,* 8-30 P.M.

Opium quotations as follows:—
Malwa 675 dollars.
Patna 620 dollars.
Benares 590 dollars.
Exchange on London Bank four shillings and ten pence.
First class private four shillings and ten pence half penny.
Bombay two hundred and thirty-seven rupees.
Calcutta two hundred and thirty-eight rupees.
From Shanghai our dates are of the twenty-second instant, quotations then were:—
Malwa 526 taels.
Patna 491 taels.
Exchange on London Bank six shillings six pence one farthing.
First class private six shillings six pence three farthings.
Bombay three hundred and nineteen rupees.
Calcutta three hundred and twenty rupees.
Cotton at Canton:—Bombay sales 271 bales; stock 192 bales.
Good to fine taels fifteen, five to taels sixteen three, medium to good taels fourteen six to taels fifteen four; common taels fourteen to taels fourteen five.
Madras and Bengal no stock.
Arrived on the twentieth *Emeu,* Mail Steamer from Bombay.

GALLE, *16th June,* 7-15 A.M.
Steamer *Ottawa,* anchored from China.

MADRAS, *16th June,* 6 A.M.
Steamer *Erymanthe* anchored from Galle.

PONDICHERRY, *15th June,* 7-20 P.M.
Erymanthe sailed for Madras.

MADRAS, *16th June* 11-25 A.M.
Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Calcutta.

LOCAL.

THE annual examination of jurisprudence candidates for admission to the Government Law Classes will take place, at the Elphinstone Institution, Esplanade, on Monday and Tuesday, the 22nd and 23rd, at eleven o'clock A.M. each day.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—We hear that Mr. Gordon of the Central Bank has been appointed Chief Manager of the Royal Bank of India. As soon as arrangements are completed, Mr. Gordon will proceed to England to establish an agency in London; and during his absence, Mr. Macculloch of the Agra Bank will act as chief manager. On Mr. Gordon's return to Bombay, Mr. Macculloch will proceed to England to assume charge of the agency in London.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 16th June 1863.

GOA.—Rainy, wind light, S.W.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy, wind variable S.W.
MADRAS.—Rainy, wind southerly. Ther 83, Boro. 29.98. Not Reed.

GLEAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 553 MILES.
Statement of Traffic Week ending 7th June 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 65,923.				
Amount	Rs.	37,457	2	10
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	"	78,814	7	9
Total...	Rs.	1,16,271	10	7

Corresponding Week last year, Open 438 Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 62,267.				
Amount	Rs.	33,001	0	6
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	"	44,416	5	4
Total...	Rs.	77,417	5	10

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—JUNE 15, 1863.
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER ESQ.)

UTTERING FORGED NOTES.—Three Hindoos, by name Purboo Poonja, Jyta Moolchund, and Baichar Amba, were placed at the bar, charged with using as genuine a forged document.

Nuthoo Ruttonjee, on being sworn, stated,—I am a killedar or cashier in the firm of the Hon'ble Premabhoy Hemabhoy, and reside on the premises of that firm, in Sootar Chawl, outside the Fort. I know the first prisoner. He is a servant of the firm; and has often been entrusted by me with large sums of money, for the purpose of taking it to other firms. On the 19th of last month, I gave him fifteen Government currency notes for one thousand rupees each, with orders to take the money to the firm of Modee Roopjee Dwarkadass. About a quarter of an hour after I had given the prisoner the said notes, he returned to me with this forged note, marked A, saying that it was a false note, and that Modee Roopjee would not receive it. He said that he had therefore paid the other fourteen notes to Modee Roopjee, and brought this false note back. The second prisoner is also a servant of our firm; and in consequence of information I received on the 7th instant, I gave the prisoners in charge of the police, together with this forged note. I am quite sure that I gave the first prisoner fifteen genuine notes for one thousand rupees each.

Acbar Ally deposed,—I am native commandant of police, and do duty in the Dongree Division. On the 7th instant, Babajee Vittoo, police naique, brought the first prisoner to me with the forged note, marked A, and in consequence of information he gave me, I sent for the second prisoner. The prisoners had some conversation together for about a minute, and they then told me to send for a man named Samuldass. I went in search of Samuldass, but he could not be found. On the 10th inst., Samuldass came to me of his own accord. I confronted the first and second prisoners with Samuldass, and afterwards, when the third prisoner was brought to the Mazagon Police office, Samuldass gave up this genuine note, marked B, for one thousand rupees, stating that he had received the note from the third prisoner.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

16TH JUNE 1863.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—One George Farrel, an European, aged about twenty-six years, was yesterday placed at the bar, upon the information of Mr. John Bell, European Constable, charged with having in his possession ten pieces of wearing apparel, and a bed curtain, of the aggregate value of five rupees, which may be reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same.

Mr. John Bell stated,—On the morning of Sunday last, while he was doing duty at the Dhobee Talao, and going his rounds, he found the prisoner lying in the verandah of a house in a narrow lane. He had a bundle of clothes lying alongside of him. Prisoner said that some native had given them to him to take care of.

The prisoner urged in his defence that a native gave them to him.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to pay a fine of ten rupees, in default to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction with hard labour.

ASSAULT.—James Biden, seaman of H. M.'s ship *Hornet,* was charged with assaulting Police Havildar Dhadharow Crustnajee.

The plaintiff stated that the Warden of H. M.'s Bombay Marine Dockyard had just given a drunken sailor in his charge, whereon the prisoner attempted a rescue of his comrade, and struck the complainant a blow.

Mr. James Williamson, the Warden of the Dockyard, corroborated the facts as stated by the plaintiff.

The Magistrate fined the prisoner five rupees, three of which were to be paid to the plaintiff.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

AN Inquest was held yesterday, at the European General Hospital, Fort George, before John Macfarlane, Esq., Deputy Coroner of Bombay, to enquire into the circumstances attending the decease of an European named John Walker.

Mr. W. Waite, the Apothecary of the General Hospital, deposed that the deceased was admitted into the Hospital as a patient about ten or twelve days ago. He owas suffering from disease of the kidneys. Deceased said he had been a driver in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company. He was treated for that disease and seemed to be getting better. On Saturday night when visiting the patients at ten o'clock, witness saw the deceased; he was on his cot, and said he felt better. About half past six next morning he was reported missing. His body was brought to the dead house on Monday evening. During the time deceased was in Hospital he seemed quite rational.

Mr. Joseph Robinson deposed that the deceased was a patient in the same ward as himself. On Saturday evening, witness asked him how he was, he hesitated for a minute and then said "then are starving me;" at the same time there was a loaf of bread on his charpoy untouched. Witness heard on Sunday morning that he was missing.

Luxuman Ramjee, police havildar, No. 416, doing duty in the Hospital, deposed that he discovered the body of the deceased in the ditch, and he and Rowjee Gonajee, No. 209 jumped into the ditch, got the body out and reported it to Serjeant Burns, the Hospital Serjeant.

This being the only evidence, the verdict of "Found drowned" was returned,

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

BEFORE THE SENIOR MAGISTRATE, N. W. OLIVER, ESQ., AND CAPTAIN W. C. BARKER, MASTER ATTENDANT AND CONSERVATOR OF THE PORT.

LOSS OF THE "PATTERSON."—The investigation of the loss of this vessel took place yesterday afternoon pursuant to the Government Notification, published in yesterday's *Gazette.*

Mr. Prentis attended to watch the proceedings on behalf of the owners of the late vessel.

John Henry Lamble the Captain of the late ship *Patterson,* sworn:—

The report exhibit, A, contains an account of the facts attending the loss of the British ship *Patterson,* as far as they are within my knowledge. All that I have to add to the report is, that I left the deck about 7. 15 P.M. and went to lay down in my cabin, leaving the second mate in charge of the ship; I saved the ship's register, articles of agreement, account book of wages of crew, chronometer, and sextant. I did not save either the ship's log or official log. I also saved my certificate of competency as Master from the Board of Trade, No. 11,013, dated 16th Sept. 1854. The cargo of the *Patterson* consisted of seed, oil, cotton, ivory, tea, camphor, gums, coir, coffee and sundry cases. There was very little cotton in the lower hold, and the cotton that was in the ship was not screwed at all tight. The pumps were regularly sounded every morning while in Bombay, and the ship was only pumped about six times while in Bombay. We put water in the pumps to make them fetch. We had to draw the boxes to sound the pumps. We had two patent main pumps with fly wheels, and two bilge pumps, all in good working order, I was induced to order the carpenter to sound the pump at 8 o'clock, P.M., as I heard him and the second mate talking on deck about the quantity of water in the ship. There was a standing order to sound the pumps morning and evening. The weather was fine at 8 o'cock P.M., smooth water, moderate breeze, royals and staysails set; I do not think it was possible for the ship to have grounded on her own or any other ship's anchor, and I am aware of her having come in contact with any fishing stakes. I cannot account in any way for the sudden leak or for the ship filling so rapidly. The crew were all perfectly sober. They had but one glass of grog that day about noon. No spirits were allowed at other times. I was quite satisfied with the crew, they were as good a disciplined crew as I ever had before. They were the same all but one man, (who was discharged for bad conduct) as the crew who came to Aden with me. I took another man in the place of this one. The ship was built in 1856 at Kennybunk in the State of Maine. She was built of white oak and pitch pine, and was copper fastened and trenailed with copper boats. She was a thorough good ship in all respects. She was in fine trim drawing 19 feet 4 in. of water on a passage from England. When I went from England to Aden with her laden with coals, she drew above 21 feet of water. I discharged 1,400 tons of coals at Aden. We brought some cargo from Aden. She was in good ballast trim. The vessel was stowed under the directions of Mr. Whittaker a professed Stevedore. The ship had large cargo ports which were about a foot and a half out of water when we left her. One of them was on each side the port. They were thoroughly horsed and caulked about a week before we sailed, and were thoroughly secured with too large cross bars each and four lashes to each port. The bolts were felted and coppered also. Between decks there were three dead lights on each side the ship which were felted and coppered also, these were three feet below the covering board and eight or ten feet above the water. I cannot say I am a part owner of the ship, and I cannot say whether she was insured this voyage. This was not insured last voyage, when she was chartered by Government to Sierra Leone. I cannot say where about the leak was. The ship was worn round immediately, and I bare up from Bombay when the leak was discovered. We were steering N.N.E. with the wind west, going about four knots, all the crew were at the pumps. When I sounded about an hour after we had seven fathoms of water in her. The ship broached to and became unmanageable, about twelve o'clock at night and bearing about N.N.E. we first saw either the light ship or light-house, Kennery was E.N.E. I think, which I could see plainly which was five or six or seven miles off. Kennery was right astern when the ship broach to.

The further investigation of the case will be resumed at 2-30 P.M. on Wednesday, to-day.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

Order of business for June Term 1863 and until further order.

A Court constituted of one Judge will sit in the large Court on Mondays and Tuesdays.

A Division Court constituted of two Judges will sit in the same Court on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

LARGE COURT.

Mondays not being Insolvent Court Days and Tuesdays.

Causes on late Supreme Court file until disposed of when the current list of suits for hearing will be proceeded with.

Thursdays.

After motions of course and Ecclesiastical matters, new trial motions, applications for review of judgement, and presentation of appeals will take precedence of General motions, Equity matters and Causes.

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Fridays.
General motions, Equity matters and Causes.
Saturdays.
Equity matters and Causes.
Small Court, Mondays.

All matters to be disposed of before a single Judge, under Rules 31 to 70, both inclusive, applications for review of judgment to have precedence.

Current list of suits for hearing.
Tuesday.
Current list of Suits for hearing.
Thursday and Friday.

Settlement of issues and suits for final disposal at first hearing, suits for hearing.

Saturday.
Suits for hearing.

Suits will be tried as nearly as may be in their numerical order in the general lists of suits set down for hearing.

Plaints and applications in Chambers will be received as heretofore at 10-30 by the sitting Judge.

By order of Court,
S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.
19th May 1863.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Tuesday, 16th June 1863.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

Mahomed Ibrahim Mahomed Syed Purkar Mahomed vs. *Goolam Ahmed Mahomed Syed Rogay Mahomed and Mahomed Syed Mahomed Ibrahim Rogay.*

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Keir, for plaintiff.

Mr. White, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, for defendants.

The nature of this action which is rather peculiar is disclosed in the plaint to the following effect:—The plaintiff claimed payment of Rupees 1,50,000 as damages sustained by him by reason of the defendants' having wrongfully and unjustly persuaded and procured Khateeza Beebee, the wife of the plaintiff, to continue absent from the society of her husband (the plaintiff) from the month of July 1859 hitherto. The plaintiff on the 1st of December 1858 was lawfully married, according to the law and usages of the Mahomedans to the said Khateeza, daughter of the defendant Goolam Ahmed Mahomed Syed Rogay, then and for some time after residing with her maternal grandmother, one Futtay Beebee. The defendant Goolam Ahmed Mahomed Syed Rogay in or about the month of December 1858 induced the plaintiff and the said Futtay Beebee to allow the said Khateeza Beebee to visit him at his house in Bombay where she has since been detained. The defendants falsely pretend that marriage has been solemnized between Khateeza and the defendant Mahomed Ibrahim Rogay. By an order made on the 4th of July 1862, on the Equity side of the late Supreme Court in a suit, in which Ameena Beebee and another were plaintiffs, and Futtay Beebee and others were defendants, it was declared that the said Khateeza Beebee was absolutely entitled in her own right to a sum of Rs. 1,01,000 under the will of one Mahomed Ali Mahomed Hoosein Rogay. The defendants persuade and prevent the said Khateeza Beebee from returning to the house of the plaintiff, and he is thereby deprived of her society and aid in his domestic affairs and the profits and advantages to be derived from the said sum of Rs. 1,01,000 which he otherwise might and would have had.

The plea to this was that the marriage of Khateeza Beebee has been already solemnized with the second defendant, and that as the case involved a question of Mahomedan marriage, the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain it.

Mr. Dunbar applied for a postponement of the case for three months to enable the plaintiff's counsel to be conversant with the history of the whole case, which was very complicated and to allow plaintiff to prepare the documentary and oral evidence which was very massive.

Mr. White consented to the postponement for a shorter period, on payment of the costs of the day.

His Lordship thereupon ordered the case to be postponed for two months on payment of the costs of the adjournment to the defendants and suggested to the parties the convenient course to take the preliminary question of jurisdiction before a full Court in the first instance, and to have it there disposed of before the suit came on for trial before the Judge below.

Both counsel consented to comply with the learned Judge's suggestion.

THE other cases set down on the board for the day were then called on, but as in some counsel were not ready with the evidence and in others the parties or their counsel did not appear in Court, His Lordship announced to the barristers and solicitors then present that he would make an exception this time but that in future he would follow the general rule of striking out the cases, unless good and reasonable cause was shewn to the contrary.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Tuesday, 16th June 1863.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT.)

Buldeojee Doorgapursad and his wife Sunkurbaee vs. *Chimunlalljee Maharaj and his wife Joomkhabaee.*

Mr. Carter appeared to oppose a motion of the defendants for a new trial.

Mr. Pandurung supported the application.

The original cause was tried on the 11th May 1861, in which the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of Rs. 453, being the amount alleged to be due for medical and professional visits and medicines supplied by the male plaintiff, who is a native doctor or hakim, to the Maharaj's wife, and for operations performed and medicines administered by female plaintiff. Dr. Reid contended, in this action, which was tried before the 2nd Judge, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, that by the Common Law of England a married woman cannot be made a co-defendant with her husband, but was over-ruled in this respect by the Judge, who said that Hindoo women have separate property, called their *streedhan*. She together with the other the defendant, the Maharaj, Dr. Reid was of opinion need not appear personally they being represented by one of the profession. Mr. Manockjee said it was necessary by the rules of the Court that he should appear. "We (he said) have no Maharaj's in this Court, we have no attorney, no pleaders, no barristers in this Court; they appear here on sufferance, for you will observe that the Act gives them a scale of fees merely but does not recognise them." (Reads 42 clause of the Small Cause Act) although he was very glad to have their assistance, yet this was the very point he had contested with Mr. Anstey. Under the Section just read, and with the knowledge of what has occurred before, the Second Judge said he would go into the plaintiffs case and if he found that a *prima facie* case had been made out, he would give an *exparte* verdict against the male defendant. His Honor then caused the Maharaj's name to be called and Dr. Reid requested that a note of his objection be made, to the effect that the attendance of the Maharaj was unnecessary. Eventually an *exparte* verdict was recorded against the defendant.

Mr. Carter, for the plaintiffs, in appearing to oppose the defendants' application for a new trial, said he did so on the grounds that their right had been forfeited on account of their having failed to pay into Court, within eight days, the amount of the verdict with costs agreeably with the rules in force in this Court.

His Honor directed that the advocate for the defendant should instruct his client to pay these amounts at once, and desired that the Clerk of the Court would at once warn all the clerks in the office never to make these orders until the money had been received.

Mr. Carter still held that the defendants had entirely forfeited their right to a new trial, as the money was not paid in eight days, and said the arguments could scarcely be permitted to proceed, unless he was assured that the money was paid.

His Honor (Mr. Hore) said as far as his experience went, it was very often that defendant's attendance was dispensed with, in cases, where they had professional assistance, and their evidence was of no moment; he therefore thought it was a mistake of the Second Judge to have given an *exparte* judgment, where this was the case. It was nonsense that a witness should be called who knew nothing about a case, as it appeared was the case with the Maharaj in the present instance and supported as it was upon affidavit. Had he been in the place of his learned colleague, he would have caused the case to be postponed which in the end would have been more profitable and satisfactory to all parties. The new trial he was of opinion ought to be granted as no allegations had been made to the effect that the evidence of the male defendant had been required, and the defendant had not been heard.

Mr. Carter said that the defendant did not appear, neither had he given a sufficient reason for his non-appearance.

His Honor said it was for Mr. Carter to prove this and not for the defendant. Had he on part of the plaintiff insisted on the personal appearance of the defendant, the Court had sufficient power to bring him up by an attachment, or by proceeding with the trial by the plaintiffs witnesses and could then gave a verdict for the plaintiff. By the 38th Section of the Act, plaintiff must appear, if called upon, there is no doubt. By the 43rd Section it says he (the defendant) may be excused from attending if cause can be shewn of there being no necessity for such attendance. The Court's opinion was that the plaintiff should have proved that the defendant had not sufficiently excused his absence. It was very arbitrary to refuse to hear counsel under these circumstances. The defendant had sent witnesses but stated that he himself knew nothing about the matter. The Court also disagreed with the Second Judge with regard to his ignoring counsel, and Mr. Hore said that the fees to be paid to barristers, attorneys and pleaders, having been submitted to the Judges of the High Court, which had not met their disapproval legitimized their practising in this Court, and was just as binding as the Act. Mr. Manockjee addressed the Court at some length upon the case under discussion, and quoted several passages in the Act to support the position he had taken up, in the two errors of the exparte verdict, but said as his learned colleagues were not with him, in his opinion, he must defer to their judgment.

The Court after some further remarks, said they were of opinion that sufficient grounds had been given for defendants' absence and that the Judge was bound to have proceeded with the case exparte, instead of giving a verdict, without hearing the defence. The amount of verdict and costs having been reported paid into Court, the rule was made absolute and a new trial granted.

NEWS LETTERS.

GUZERAT, *13th June* 1863.

The fall of rain has been general throughout the Province since the 8th instant, on which date it may be said the monsoons set in. The atmosphere is rather oppressive, but on the whole it is a great deal cooler now than what it was a week ago.

Sowing operations have commenced, and turn which side you will, you cannot fail to perceive the ryots busy in their fields.

The mangoe season has been a complete failure, those produced being both scanty and of an ordinary kind.

The grain riot at Ahmedabad, which threatened to assume a serious aspect, has, I am glad to say, been nipped in the bud, through the prompt and decisive measures adopted by the magisterial authorities. Of the rioters apprehended, several have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from three to six months, and others to fines from fifty to one hundred rupees. The Magistrate, Mr. Hope, while inflicting punishment on those persons who committed the unlawful act, was not unmindful of the wants of the people. He assembled the grain merchants in his Cutchery, animadverted on their avaricious propensities and the evils which resulted therefrom, and fixed certain rates at which they were in future to sell their grain. Wheat, which was sold at 12 seers for a Rupee a day before the riot, sells now at 20 seers, and thus equitable rates for other descriptions of grain have been fixed. Similar riots at other stations, especially at Broach, were expected, but it is not likely that with the examples made of those concerned at Ahmedabad, any such thing would be attempted.

A truck containing bales of cotton, which was attached to the up-train of the 10th instant, was found in a blaze on the arrival of the train at Broach; the bales (four in number) were completely burnt. The accident appears to have been caused either by the axle boxes of the truck having taken fire for want of grease, or by spontaneous combustion.

SURAT, *14th June* 1863.

The monsoon has set in here in right earnest; and the stormy appearance of the weather is visible every where. The steamer *Elphinstone* left for Bombay on the 12th, but put back in consequence of the sea being boisterous. The commander expects to try another chance to-morrow; but it is feared the steamer would fail to reach Bombay.

The railway works are progressing very rapidly since the arrival of Colonel Kennedy in connection with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

PESHAWUR, *6th June.*

"Since last writing this station has furnished another to a long list of victims to deluded reason, Mr. W. R. Lewsey, Agent to the Punjab Bank 'Limited,' and but a short time resident in Peshawur. Apparently he was a most intelligent and respectable man; on the morning of his death as was his custom, he rose early and ordered his buggy, in which to take a drive; nothing unusual or extravagant was observed in his conduct, the servants without the bank heard a pistol shot, and entering, found their master dead; the weapon had been discharged by himself into his mouth, the bullet passed completely through the head, and instant death resulted; taking the circumstance of his preparing to start for a morning drive into consideration, we may naturally infer suicide was not contemplated, but the result of a momentary insane impulse;—seized by a suicidal climax, the sight of his revolver induced him to commit self-destruction; the inquest returned a verdict of 'temporary insanity'—peculiarly true in this unhappy instance of self-murder, which can scarcely be considered criminal: the sole motive appears to have been disappointment in a matrimonial alliance he wished to make. A telegram to Rawul Pindee brought up another Agent for this branch of the Bank, and business is transacted as before.

The report prevalent here sometime since that the Indus was about to rise and overflow, seems to have been without foundation; and happily so, for the reason that year by year the damage done would be greater; the bed of the river gradually raised by deposit, which washed against its banks raises them also, while the country round retains its original level, when, however under the influence of a strong current the bank at any point is eroded, and gives way, the water rushes uninterruptedly over the low country, melting whole towns and villages.

Colonel Allgood, has arrived, and taken up his appointment as Deputy Quarter Master General, it has not transpired who is to succeed Colonel Kinleside, in the artillery command.

One's feelings now scarcely permit a doubt that the hot weather is upon us, the thermometer stands at 105 degrees outside in deep shade. It is generally thus I am told in Peshawur, the hot weather comes on in a day; I saw signs unmistakable on the last sabbath evening, as the congregation issued from the old church, which can boast of little in either design, or convenience of construction; and is moreover built with total disregard to the points of the compass; imagine a long low single roomed garner in England, ill-ventilated,—and inelegant,—a place for the storage of grain; fill such a structure with hard benches, a wretched altar, and still more wretched pulpit, and you have a portrait of our place of evening worship; to this I might add more positive disagreeables, such as ill-slung punkahs, and noises from the sepoys of an adjacent regiment, I don't mean riotous noises, but those natural to a large body of living creatures,—their busy hum, yet still sufficient to disturb a place of worship; then again there is an utter absence of something on which to rest the eye—sweeping architrave, or painted window; nor does the appreciating ear fare better, of church music there is none. In India one requires these adjuncts to worship more than in England, and just as we adapt other habits and things to a tropical climate, so do I think sermons should be suited to an uncomfortable building a hard-seat and high temperature; a clergyman may easily judge by the number of secret yawns and visible fidgets observable among the congregation—when to draw his discourse to a conclusion; still worse must it be for the priest, who, honest in his vocation, deems it necessary to preach us a discourse of five and thirty minutes. I believe we all are inestimable people in Peshawur, and that we really attend, compose our faces, and try to be attentive, but that after a period of fifteen or twenty minutes, the temperature and our weakness triumph, sleep ensues!

Another of those accidents so common in Peshawur has befallen an officer of the Cameron Highlanders he was crossing one of the many bridges ayer, the canals which intersect the station, the structure gave way beneath his horse, and the consequence was a sever fall and injury. Carelessly made with logs of wood covered by earth, passage over them is rendered unsafe two days after their completion, should white ants attack the timber. I always cross such pathways in fear and can point out bridges in Peshawur which I have scarcely ever walked over, without discovering dangerous holes in them, quite sufficient to break a horses leg, or cause a dangerous fall, such as the Adjutant of the Highlanders has suffered.

Part of Major Curtis' Regiment, the 4th Cavalry has been sent to the Peshawur outposts to relieve a squadron of the 8th B.C. General Haly and his staff have gone to inspect the Cherat-sanatarium; there is a report here that Lieutenant Bond, late of the Guides, now in the Peshawur Police—was wounded while riding on the road to Cherat; it is, I belive, utterly without foundation, and so I fancy is the intelligence of General Garvock's arrival in Calcutta.

People are leaving Peshawur in great numbers, especially ladies, and children, though I have not heard any great sickness prevails; the locusts too disappeared immediately; Colonel Taylor, the Commissioner is still absent, and now at Kohat trying cases from the district; the mall grows nightly more deserted, and fewer attendants are seen at the band stands, nor can I wonder at it for the air outside one's bungalow last evening more nearly resembled that from a blast furnace, than aught fit to exist in; neither did night cool it, and as I write a blinding dust storm is roaring away outside. Almost every house in Murree, and every one in Abbottabad has been taken.

The great wrestling match seems destined never to come off, the city man has decamped in fear, and the sepoys have paid their pet and discharged him; there is a decided death of news in the station, now ridded of half its populace; one flower however still remains. It is,—Ah, you know!—your—Orange Blossom.—*Delhi Gazette, June* 11.

DARIN, *3rd June.*

"Darin, we believe, is the highest point on the Hindoostan and Thibet road between Simla and Chinee; it stands at an elevation of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; it is the sixth march from Narcunda and the tenth from Simla. Volumes might be filled with descriptions of nature's, beauty and the grandeur of the hills between Narcunda and this spot: the one fascinates, the other appals. 'Oh, Nature! Nature! art thou all in all? And is there no God! The astounded spirit shrinks from superstition into atheism—and all creeds are dashed into oblivion' by thy glorious and appalling grandeur! Between this place and the next stage Torahon there is one of the most magnificent forests of deodars we have yet seen: belting the hills the road runs through it for five consecutive miles, and the forest trees cover the sides of the hills upward and downward as far the eye can reach. Emerging through this forest, the road of which is a dead level, the patt-way descends for seven miles through a dense coppice, with openings here and there of the most picturesque scenery; a canopy of foliage shrouds you as you dip down to the narrow strip of valley below, and the ground is covered with wild flowers and bushes the ivy clinging to the holly-*tree* and thick understood and shrubs mingled in tangled confusion From the other side of the valley the Deo-Cliffs, girdled with their wooden bridges, frown upon you with an angry frown.

The 23rd Regiment, P. N. I., is now at Tarunda, one march beyond Sorahon; these hardy Sikhs are there at work, and working right heartily under the Command of Captain Chalmers: at Pounda, a stage beyond, Captain Lang, the Engineer officer superintending the construction of the road, has a thousand coolies from the plains working under his own immediate supervision; and at Rogee, three miles the hither side of Chinee, Captain Hauchin is working this way with five hundred hill-coolies under his own direct orders. It is more than probable that this road will be constructed as far as Chinee before the next cold whether; but that it will be finished close up to the frontier is doubtful.

The road, then, which was commenced by the Command of Lord Dalhousie, and which will connect Chinese Tartary, in a direct line, with the plains of Hindoostan, will be finished in the reign of the present Viceroy of India, Earl Elgin. Invalids will in the course of another year, have no difficulty in finding their way to Chinee, one of the most salubrious spots in the Himalaya; it is a plateau 9,926 feet above the level of the sea, and the day is not far distant when unless some officer be placed in civil charge of it by the Punjab government, who might allow a bazar, like the central bazar at Simla, to creep into existence in its very centre, and be the same bane to the community and the same disgrace to the government as that bazar is of which we speak—we say the day is not far distant when Chinee will become, in all probability, a most valuable sanitarium.

Buddhist monasteries are the most elevated *permanently inhabited* places not only in the Himalaya, but in lower ranges of hills; Haule, in Ladak at an elevation of 15,117 feet where 15 or 20 lamas *permanently reside*, is the highest; it is a curious fact that in Europe the highest permanently inhabited place is also a monastry, built on the St. Bernard, at a height of 8,111 feet."—TRIB.—*Id.*

NEGAPATAM.

ARREST OF A BRITISH SUBJECT.—A scene of rather an excitable character occurred a few days ago at the Union Hotel in Negapatam, when Mr. Kelly, a British subject was arrested under a warrant issued by Mr. Hutchins as Justice of the Peace. It appears that the individual in question had received an advance of money at Colombo to procure labourers for the Ceylon Railway Company, and that he had proceeded to Tanjore and Trichinopoly for this purpose. Upon the arrival of the Contractor, a Mr. Appleby, at Negapatam, he appears to have called upon Kelly, to give an account of his stewardship; and being dissatisfied with his explanation proceeded to the Magistrate's Court and obtained a warrant of arrest as for embezzlement which was duly executed between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening by Inspector Ferricks and forthwith lodged in the Police Choultry where after suffering incarceration for 6 days, he has been apparently set at liberty. Several considerations suggest themselves upon the general question of arrest and incarceration of Europeans in this country; but at present it is unnecessary to do more than simply hope that Mr. Kelly has had his liberty restored and his character vindicated by satisfactorily accounting for the advances received by him, and that Mr. Appleby will tender an ample apology for the wrong done to a countryman by being the means of denying him that liberty which is the pride and glory of every British subject.—*Trichinopoly Journal.*

OUDH.

THE trial of the Queen *versus* Zuhoor-ool-Hoosein came on yesterday in the Commissioner's Court, Colonel Barrow, C.B., presiding. The following is a copy of the charge:—

"I, William C. Capper, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, declare that there is hereby made against Zuhoor-ool-Hoosein, son of Ikram oollah Syud, formerly a vakeel of Rajah Lonee Sing of Mithowlee.

"*First.*—That before the murder of Captain Orr and others by rebels or mutineers in front of Keysurbagh at Lucknow, on or about the 10th November 1857, and previous to the passing of the Indian Penal Code, he did at or near Mithowlee arrest or instigate the arrest of Captain Orr and party; that he was present as a leader and director at such arrest, and did as leader or as one of the leaders of this armed party escort the said party to Lucknow as prisoners, with the knowledge that such act of his would ensure or was likely to ensure the murder of the said Captain Orr and party, and that Captain Orr and others of the party were accordingly murdered, and that he Zuhoor-ool-Hoosein was thereby accessory before the fact to the murder of the said Captain Orr and party and did commit murder.

"*Secondly.*—That he did on or about the 21st and 27th October 1857, escort as leader or one of the leaders of an armed body of rebels as prisoners, to Lucknow, Captain Patrick Orr and other Christians, and did deliver them up to the Rebel Government, they being subsequently murdered, and was thus a leader of rebellion.

"That he has thereby committed offences punishable by the Court of Sessions, and I hereby direct that Zuhoor-ool-Hoosein be tried by the said Court on the said charge."

W. C. CAPPER, *Deputy Commissioner*.
Lucknow 21st April 1863."

Captain Orr's party consisted of himself, Sir Mountstuart Jackson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Orr and child, Lieutenant Barnes, and Serjeant Major Morton. The prisoner is defended by Mr. J. U. Sandys. He pleaded "not guilty," and the prosecution has called all its witnesses, excepting a native, who was not forthcoming when called, and Mrs. W. G. Rose, formerly relict of the late Captain P. Orr, one of the parties whose murder by Ahmed-oollah-Shah's troops is laid to the prisoner's charge. The trial is postponed *sine die* for the attendance of Mrs. Rose, who has to be *subpœnaed* from Calcutta. Mr. Sandys, on the part of the prisoner, objected to the reception of three letters to the address of his brothers (Alexander and Adolphus) written by the late Captain P. Orr, when a refugee in the Mithowlee district during the mutiny, on the ground that, if regarded as a dying declaration, such declaration is admissible only where the circumstances of the death are the subject of such declaration; this not being the case with the declaration in question, which only contains expressions of the writer's conviction that Zuhoor-ool-Hoosein was treacherous, and would deliver him and his party to the rebels. The authorities cited in support of this view of the case were Mead's case in 2 B and C 600, and Hutchinson's case 2 B and C 608. The court, however, ruled in favor of the reception of the declaration. Mr. Sandys also objected to the reception, as evidence, of a *brochure* by the said Mrs. Rose, entitled "The English Captives in Oudh," on the ground that, to render a deposition of any kind of evidence acceptable against a party, it must appear to have been taken on oath in a judicial proceeding, and that the party should have an opportunity to cross-examine the witness, citing several cases in support of his objection. The court allowed this objection and decided upon *subpœnaing* Mrs. Rose, the author of the *brochure*, to give evidence *vivâ voce*. This is how the case stands at present.—*Gazette, June* 10.

THE RUSSIAN REPLIES.

(*From the Examiner, May* 9.)

RUSSIA has long been vain of her skill in diplomacy; and there has seldom been a time in which she had more need of sagacity and temper in the practice of that art than now. All the Governments of Europe (with the shabby exception of Prussia) have recently addressed to her remonstrances, some traced indeed in the palest ink of deprecation, but others in a bold hand, indicative of urgency and determination to exact an answer, and all, it must be owned, exceedingly provoking to a haughty court and cabinet. We have not yet seen *in extenso* the replies sent to Stockholm, Turin, or Madrid; but the text of that forwarded to Vienna is sufficiently brief and contemptuous. With an ineffable tone of insolent politeness, it abstains from recrimination, omits all vulgar reproach, and forbears to name Hungary or Cracow. But with the privileged familiarity of brotherhood in oppression it says—we quite understand the fright you are in and the cause of it; you know that our vested interests in spirit are the same, and we think you had better get to work your own fire-engines against "cosmopolitan revolution," and leave us to work ours in our own way without pretending to teach or preach, which under all the circumstances, we must submit would be rather ridiculous, indeed, if Austria expects to keep Galicia and not to restore Cracow. France has a case for expostulation, that of the indefeasible right of humanity and of nationhood; England has a case for remonstrances, that of violated treaties; but Austria, speaking as she does by the mouth of Count Rechberg, has no case either on the footing of national right or of international, for she has violated both in the case of Poland signally and shamelessly, and she has neither the conscience to make reparation or pretend to do so. Her lecturing the Czar on the misrule of his Polish provinces, because it may endanger the retention of hers, is the impertinence of imbecility, which it is not surprising that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg should not take the trouble to discuss at any length. Copies of the polite or elaborate answers addressed to London and Paris are sent to Count Balabine, for the information of the Court of Vienna; and out of these it is welcome to spell if it can the intentions of Alexander II.

The replies of the Russian Government to the Western Powers are not wanting, however in length or ingenuity. With as little in common as the expostulations that have drawn them forth, they are obviously inspired by one aim and purpose, namely, that of distinguishing between the suggestions of France and those of England, and endeavouring to divide their counsels. Will this astute design succeed? To judge aright on this point we must weight well the difference between the policy of the two Governments, which Russia either sees, or affect to see, revealed in the despatches of Lord Russell and M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

It is indeed quite true, as we pointed out last week, that while, faithful to our traditions, we take our stand upon the principle of legality, and invoke in defence of down-trodden Poland the protective spirit which, as regards that country, breathes in the Treaty of Vienna, the French Government, equally true to Imperial memories and instincts, could not be expected to take similar ground, but with great reason and justice preferred to found its appeal for lenity and liberty on the broader and certainly not less firm basis of indefeasible right and the inextinguishable claim of nationality. With our ideas and maxims of non-intervention in the domestic concerns of neighbouring States, it would have been impossible to make any serious or effective remonstrance on behalf of Poland, had we not been entitled to treat the case as essentially an exceptional one, and to urge the infraction of treaty obligations made with us by Russia.

On the other hand, remembering that by the very document we invoke the house of Bonaparte is dynastically outlawed, and territorial limits are assigned to France, Italy, and Austria, which the two former regard it as their highest praise and pride to have obliterated by the sword, it was impossible that Napoleon III. should have based his claim to interposition on behalf of the Poles on any other grounds than those which he assumed when going forth to liberate Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic.

Prince Gortschakoff, with the approved cunning of a trained diplomatist, seizes on the distinction between the terms of the two despatches, and deals with them accordingly. He pretends to be charmed with the frankness and freedom of Imperial France; he agrees *ad literam* with the assertion of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, that the qualified independence and freedom formerly conceded by Russia proved unstable and abortive; and therefore he affects to take for granted that France will concur in the futility of making any futher attempts in the like direction. But Napoleon III. well knows how busily the democratic spirit is at work throughout Europe, and as its most signal conqueror in his own dominions, his aid is prayed by the Czar in resisting it in his. Will not the hero of the *coup d' etat* help Russia to restore order in Warsaw? There is no lack of embracing in the rest of the despatch. The bitterness of the implied sarcasm above noted is wrapped up in the most luscious of diplomatic confections, and there never was such a dose of reproachful poison accompanied by so many soft nothings. Let France only name her terms, and she may have them: anything, to crush revolution at home, and break the alliance of the Western Powers. But what, after all, is the worth of such wit? Can the Court of Russia be so ill-informed as not to know that the Polish question is the one of all others upon which the versatile Emperor of the French cannot, if he would, turn round? All France is for the Poles; and an armed intervention for their rescue would be the most popular enterprise in which the Imperial Government could engage. Martial sympathy, religious feeling, popular good will, national tradition, point this once in the one way. It will be a marvel should consideration of mere prudence lead to a resistance of the strong temptation. It is a great mistake to suppose that to help Poland effectively, a vast army must traverse the whole breadth of Germany, and wage a campaign on the Vistula or the Bug. To create an effective diversion in favour of the insurgents, it would not be necessary to provoke into taking the wrong side all the prejudices and passions and petty interests of Fatherland. Sweden pants as a hound in the leash; and the interests of Western Europe are more deeply concerned in restoring the Freedom of the Baltic than in the re-establishment of Polish independence. Then there is Posen, with its wealth, intelligence, and youth trained to arms ready to join the insurrection at the first whisper of a French army bivouacked on even the left bank of the Rhine. It may be very clever in Prince Gortschakoff thus ironically to accept the French remonstrance, and to remind the French Government of its own difficulties and dangers; but looking at the gravity of the situation, the policy of such esoteric pleasantry may be more than doubted.

Before handing to Lord Russell Prince Gortschakoff's reply, Baron Brunnow addressed to him an interrogatory whose significancy cannot be mistaken. Referring to a former conversation, the Russian Ambassador asked whether he was still to understand that in remonstrating with his Government about Poland, the intentions of England were pacific? Here, again we are inclined to say—too clever by half. The anxiety to bind our Government beforehand not to be angry, no matter what the answer to its friendly expostulations might be was a transparent and therefore an unwise manœuvre, and one which betrayed unmistakeable misgivings as to the ultimate issue. There certainly never was penned a more elaborate slight to the reclamations of a friendly Power than that to which we allude. While admitting that under the Treaty of 1815 Europe agreed to the territorial retention of partitioned Poland, by the three Powers, upon the express stipulation that the Poles should obtain the rights of "representation and national institutions, to be determined in conformity with the political existence which each of the Governments to which they belonged should consider it useful and expedient to grant to them,"—and while admitting that in compliance with this substantially plain though verbally vague condition, Alexander I. gave the newly-erected kingdom an elective constitution and a national army,—Prince Gortschakoff has the temerity to argue that by the granting of such institutions the promise of the Czar was redeemed, and that by their alleged failure to satisfy the people, they and all other similar institutions were for ever forfeited. What are the facts? Whatever the sufficiency or insufficiency of the so-called Constitution of the 24th December 1815 may have been, it never was put to the proof; for within a few months of its pompous promulgation, cabals were raised against it by the Russian aristocracy, because a dependent realm had thus been given a degree of liberty which they feared might be extended to the other dominions of the Czar; and regardless of every principle of honour, of the Treaty pledged to Europe, and his royal promise to the Poles, Alexander I. octroyed his boasted Constitution, and during the residue of his reign never again attempted to redeem his word. And this perfidy it is that Prince Gortschakoff now pleads in justification of the insolent and barbarous decree of eternal forfeiture which Nicholas in his fury pronounced when the defrauded and enraged Poles took arms to assert their rights in 1831. Lord Russell is no novice in political controversy, but even if he were, he could have little difficulty in dealing with this arrogant folly as it deserves. We have no doubt that he was perfectly sincere when he told Baron Brunnow that his remonstrance had been made with no other than pacific motives and intentions; but the best wishes and the most friendly intentions cease to be worth anything when they are only to justify iniquity and fraud. In the main our purpose and that of France is the same in this matter; and by artifices like these the astute diplomacy of St. Petersburg is but more closely twisting the cord round its own neck.

MICHELET ON WITCHES.*

(*From the London Review, May* 16.)

THIS little volume contains in abundance both the excellencies and the defects of its well-known and talented writer. A strange mixture of the historian, the philosopher, and the poet, M. Michelet is faithful to neither, but is either too hasty, too enthusiastic, or too prejudiced for them all. And these faults have increased upon him, rather than otherwise, with age. M. Michelet excels in pictures—perhaps we may say, to use the phrase of the day, in sensation scenes, and his language and style drag on the reader almost by force, and even make him leave his critical judgment behind him; but for this effect, the accuracy of truth is too often sacrificed. An idea overrides a fact, and Michelet is, above all men, a man of ideas of his own. He has here taken up a subject most interesting in itself, and far more important than many readers suppose, that of witchcraft; and, as might be expected, he has taken it up with peculiar views, and, we might say, with a special object—it is but a new illustration of the old subject, *du pretre de la femme, de la famille.* He has his views of woman's position in the Middle Ages to support, which are wrong chiefly in being exaggerated and as being deduced from hasty and excessive generalization of facts; and he exposes zealously the degrading influence of the Popish clergy. The witch, according to Michelet, was the creation and the victim of the Church.

In the early ages of asceticism, according to Michelet's system, the Church proscribed nature altogether, and taught that everything which afforded pleasure or enjoyment, everything natural in fact was wicked, and to them all nature was occupied by their eternal enemies, the demons. One of the fathers said that the demon was in a beautiful flower. In their hatred to nature, they encouraged and advocated the unnatural, and they hoped for nothing more fervently than the extinction of nature itself—the end of the world. Hence they sought to enforce celibacy and prevent the propagation of mankind, and they humiliated and despised the sex which served specially to that end. Thus originated monachism, and men and women too fled to the solitude of the desert, where they were alone, and in perpetual contest with the demons, who alone shared the wilderness with them. Nature was full of demons, and in nature and the demons all was activity, while the ascetics taught passive faith, and look at activity, either mental or bodily, all attempt at development, as impiety. The relations between this dark world of asceticism and the outward world of nature, the people which sought happiness in the family and which loved to live, the struggle and confusion, the destructive and universal ruin which appeared everywhere, brought on feudalism and serfdom, and dragged people into despair. It was this despair which drove the woman, who suffered most and had most time to brood over her sufferings, who was superstitious and credulous, and by temperament easily subject to delusions, to seek aid and protection from the demons, and she became a witch. Then followed the sabbath, the initiation and pact, the triumph and vengeance. The witches obtained unknown strength and power for evil, and sometimes even for good. Satan taught them the profound secrets of medicine. They became acquainted with the dangerous virtues of plants, and they alone were enabled to employ them with effect. Paracelsus, the great doctor of the Renaissance, in a moment of disgust burnt the books of the ancient physicians, and those of the Jews and Arabs, and declared that all the true knowledge he had learned came from the popular medicine of old women, or witches, and of shepherds! They became also acquainted with the plants which affected the brain and the senses, and thus increased their own delusions while they created delusions in others. Still more, they studied their deadly qualities and became subtle poisoners.

Such is a very brief outline of M. Michelet's views on the origin of witchcraft. They are founded on an incorrect appreciation of popular feelings in the middle ages, to which this brilliant writer has been led by a rather poetic imagination, and by taking as the rule exceptional cases. The middle ages, calmly and carefully looked at, present no such general pictures as those painted by M. Michelet. The lower classes might have their sufferings, but they did not live in this condition of despair, nor had they that feeling of their own misery which he represents, nor was the oppression under which they lived quite so unbearable. Nothing could be less truthful, or more absurd, than his description of the respectable yeoman carrying up to the castle his young bride to be sacrificed the first night to his feudal lord, in obedience to the law of villanage, among the jeers and insults of the brutal retainers. The condition of the lower classes of mediæval society appears to us far more unbearable than they felt it, because they had been accustomed to it from time immemorial. They were ignorant and uninstructed, and, as they had little sympathy with what the higher classes did or thought, they lived in a world of their own, and stuck tenaciously to the superstitions of their forefathers—a belief which had been handed down to them from the times of paganism. They cherished their creed because it was their own, and not because it held out to them any prospect of relief from their sufferings. It was from this belief, in the hands of those who interfered in it without understanding it, that the modern witch was derived. It was simply the pagan priestess in a degraded form.

But, to follow M. Michelet's notions, sorcery, the activity of Satan, was the vitality, the vivifying principle of the middle ages. Catholicism was negative, the power of darkness alone engendered knowledge, science, in fact progress. Perhaps few of our readers are aware that the Renaissance was the work of the evil one! After declaring how the Church had left all the advantages of the contest to Satan, by proclaiming more or less wicked and diabolical all that was calculated to soothe and interest human nature, M. Michelet proceeds as follows in a passage which exhibits some of the peculiarities of his style:—

"The Church, which sees only a probation in life, has no desire to lengthen it. Her medicine is resignation, the expectation and hope of death. A vast field for Satan. He becomes a physician, a healer of the living—far more, a consoler; he has the condescension to show us our dead, to evoke the animated shades.

"Another little thing rejected by the Church, logic, the free use of reason. It is the great dainty which the *other* seizes upon greedily.

"The Church had built with lime and mortar a little *in-pace*, narrow, low-vaulted, lighted with a dusky light from a certain crevice. That was called the *school.* A few shaven people were let into it, and they were told, 'Be free.' They all became cripples. Three hundred, four hundred years confirmed the paralysis. And the point of Abailard was just that of Occam!

"It is a jest to seek there the origin of the Renaissance. It took place, but how? By the Sanatic enterprise of the people who pierced the vault, by the effort of the damned who wanted to see heaven. It took place still more, far from the school and the learned, in the *bush school*, where Satan taught in his class the witch and the shepherd!

"Bold teaching, if ever there was, but the very hazards of which exalted the inquisitive love, the unbridled desire of seeing and knowing. There began the bad sciences, the forbidden pharmacy of poisons, and execrable anatomy. The shepherd, spy of the stars, with the observation of the heavens, brought here his guilty receipts, his experiments on animals. The witch brought from the neighbouring cemetery a stolen corpse; and for the first time (at the risk of the stake) one might contemplate that miracle of God 'which people hide foolishly, instead of understanding it (as M. Serres has so well remarked).

"The only doctor admitted there by Satan (Paracelsus saw there a third, who sometimes slipped into the sinister assembly) brought there surgery. It was the surgeon of those good old times, the executioner, the man of the bold hand, who played opportunely with iron, broke bones and knew how to mend them, who killed and sometimes saved, hanged to a certain point.

"The criminal university of the witch, the shepherd, and the executioner, in its experiments which were sacrilege, emboldened the other, forced its rival to study. For each would live. The whole advantage would have been to the witch; people would have turned their back for ever on the physician. The Church was obliged to undergo, to permit these crimes. She acknowledged that there are *good poisons* (Grillandus). Under constraint and force, she allowed public dissections."—Introduction, xviii.

Such is the style in which M. Michelet treats of the history of sorcery, and nothing can be less historical, more a work of the imagination, a picturesque romance. In fact, he only begins to be historical when he approaches the period of the great witch persecutions under the Dominican inquisitors, which were embodied in Sprenger and the celebrated "Malleus Malficarum." The witchcraft persecution raged on the Continent, and especially in Germany and France, with the greatest fury, from about the middle of the fifteenth century till towards the middle of the sixteenth, when it dropped for a time to re-commence with great violence in France for a while at the beginning of the seventeenth century. It was first introduced into England by King James I., who brought the sentiment with him from Scotland, and it prevailed here in its greatest intensity under the influence of the Puritans. But on the Continent it had undergone a remarkable transformation, for Satan was deserting his old victims and associates, and had turned ecclesiastic. In the sixteenth century, the corruption of the Roman Catholic clergy had become extreme, and the belief in witchcraft and magic was turned to account in more ways than one. In the first place, a number of young women, often of a temperament which was easily impressionable, shut up together in convents where they had little conversation with any of the other sex, except with those young men who were appointed their confessors and spiritual directors, became with little difficulty victims of the base designs of the latter; who at the same time were becoming largely acquainted with the effects on nervous temperaments which are now classed under the titles of mesmerism, &c. Again, violent jealousies, both collective and personal, prevailed between the different religious denominations into which the Roman Catholic Church was then divided, and to many of which the Jesuits were not strangers; and under the influence of the hostility excited by these, the depravity of ecclesiastics was laid bare instead of being concealed, and sickening pictures of wickedness were thus brought before the public, such as the cases of Gauffridi, in 1610; of Grandier and the nuns of Loudun, in 1632-34; of the nuns of Louviers, 1633-47; and, above all, the strange and revolting history of Father Girard and the Demoiselle de la Cadiere, in 1730 and 1731, which was the cause of a continued agitation in French society for several years in the earlier half of the last century. These narratives occupy the latter, and, as we consider it, the better half of M. Michelet's book; for he tells them with an earnestness and breadth of detail which make us anything but surprised that at Rome the book has been condemned to the Index.

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* La Sorcière. Par J. Michelet. 8vo. Bruxelles et Leipzig: 1863.

THE TARTAR STEPPES.*

(*From the London Review, May* 16.)

THIS very readable volume opens with a few sentences which describe both its plan and its defects:—"My dear Friend,—As I am now going to plunge into the wilds of Siberia, I shall proceed to fulfil my promise, and give you a faithful account of every matter likely to interest you, which may befall me in this land of ice and snow." This intention is rigidly carried out. We find throughout the volume full descriptions of what "befell Mrs. Atkinson," told in a very lively and interesting fashion. But we wish for some account of what did *not* befall Mrs. Atkinson. We look in vain for any description of the main features of the country through which she travelled. So far as the book itself is concerned, we do not know whether or not the countries which she visited have either government, laws, religion, or large institutions of any kind. This is to be regretted in a writer who can wield her pen with so much precision and effect. Another source of unceasing regret is the absence of a map, or, in default of a map, of any well defined *carte de route.* In this respect alone is there a want of precision. We start with Mrs. Atkinson from Moscow, arrive with her at Nijni Novgorod, and find ourselves, without knowing it, across the Oural mountains and far away into Siberia. We mount our horses with the party, Mrs. Atkinson herself riding *en cavalier* (p. 53), we whisk away to the Tartar Steppes and back again to Siberia, in the delightful hap-hazard sort of fashion appropriate to the middy on shore for a six hours' leave, but which we, who stay at home and wish to increase our knowledge of the countries visited, do not altogether appreciate.

The text of Mrs. Atkinson's book, therefore, is, "every matter likely to interest you which may befall me." We presume that the "dear friend" to whom the letters are addressed was interested in the minutest details of our author's journeyings. To this, doubtless, we are indebted for much important information as to the length of the boots in which Atkinson road "*en cavalier*," and as to certain articles of female attire (p. 153, 4), which we see exposed for sale in the shops, but which we fancied were never introduced to eyes and ears polite, though freely exhibited by our heroine to the inquisitive tribes-people whom she visited. To the same deep interest of her friend, as we suppose, we owe the information that our traveller "invariably unfastened every string and button before lying down," when no clean accommodation could be had, and she was compelled to sleep in her travelling carriage. To this, above all, are we indebted for the fact that, during one hot ride, Mrs. Atkinson found even her "cloth dress too much" for her, though she "wore no petticoats" (p. 177).

Our author had exhibited early in life the independence of character and self-reliance which shine out in every page of her book.

"Being one of a large family, it became my duty to seek support by my own exertions. I accordingly betook myself to St. Petersburg, where for eight years I remained in the family of General Mouravieff, superintending the education of his only daughter."

On the return of Mr. Atkinson from one of his journeys into Siberia, she married him, and from thenceforth became the bold and indefatigable companion of travels, some of which must be pronounced arduous even for a man. The spirit in which she entered upon them will be seen in the following extract:—

"They felt assured they would be able to show the impossibility of my continuing my journey. They had heard of the great horrors and miseries endured by some of the wives of the Cossacks who had lately crossed the steppes with their families. They were convinced I should die ere I reached the place. I laughed at their fears, and assured them that even though they told me that death would be my lot if I went, still I was firm to my purpose. I started on this journey with the intention of accompanying my husband wherever he went, and no idle fears shall turn me. If he is able to accomplish it, so shall I be. I give into no one in endurance" (p. 87.)

In this spirit she set out. With the same indomitable courage she persevered to the end. What dangers and fatigues she encountered, let her own words tell us:—

"At times we had ledges of rock to ride round, where, had I had a side-saddle, my legs would have been crushed to pieces or torn off. At times I have had to lift my feet on to the saddle, there being barely room for the horse to pass between high masses of rock. Then there were passes to ride over, in places quite perpendicular down to the Bia. Our horses have stood where we could see the water boiling and foaming probably a thousand feet below us. Just imagine me in one of those places with a side-saddle" (p. 54).

And again:—

"Here we made up our minds to stay the night [on the very summit of a bare mountain, without tents or shelter], as a fearful thunder-storm came on, accompanied by rain and hail. In the morning we found the ground covered with snow six inches deep, giving every place a wintery aspect; and, moreover, while at breakfast, a Cossack came to tell us that a camel had just fallen a little below, and was killed on the spot. . . . . While we were occupied, ... a man arrived to say that eight horses had fallen down the mountain, and were killed. We determined to await the morrow, fearing to meet with a like disaster. Still it was unpleasant to be prisoners on the brink of such a gulf as the one on which we were situated" (p. 161.)

At this latter time it will surprise the reader to be told that Mrs. Atkinson had a baby of a few months old who was from the time of his birth the constant companion of her travels, and to whom it is really a relief, amidst so much that is fearless and masculine, to find that she devoted herself with the most intense devotion and genuine motherly anxiety.

The story of the birth of this baby is amusing and characteristic in the extreme. Mrs. Atkinson narrates that she had not expected its advent till the end of December. Expecting before that time to return to scenes of civilization, she had not thought of making any preparation for the event, "when, lo and behold, on the 4th of November, at twenty minutes past four, p.m., he made his appearance." Mrs. Atkinson was astonished, but not daunted. The attendant told her, she informs us with the most *naive* simplicity, that "the premature birth was caused by excessive exercise on horseback,"—a circumstance at which we are not surprised, when we read just previously, "It was too late to think of starting that day, for we had ridden a distance of 150 versts (a verst is three-quarters of an English mile) without having tasted anything either solid or liquid, with the exception of the rum and water-melon." The new-born boy was named, we are hardly surprised to hear, by no names to be found in any Christian vocabulary, but Alatau Tamchiboulac. The former name was derived from the mountain range at the foot of which he was born. The second was from a very beautiful dropping-spring which breaks out of a gravel-bed, close to which this child of the mountains—a wanderer from his birth—was first called into existence. The mother herself was astonished, as we said, but nothing daunted by this unexpected arrival.

"The day after my little man was born," she says, "I got up, and, after walking about the room and doing a few odd things, I went to bed again,—but the day after I got up after breakfast, and have been up during the whole day ever since" (p. 106).

Mrs. Atkinson's powers of riding are remarkable. A capital scene is recorded on pp. 190-2. She was mounted on a wild horse, which, not unnaturally, objected to a cloak which she had thrown over herself, and, as we conclude from her description, over her child, whom she carried always in her lap when on horseback. The animal shied fearfully, and then started over the plain at full speed. "No efforts of mine," says the lady, "could stop him. So, sticking to him like a leech, I waited patiently till he should tire himself or be caught by the Cossack who was galloping after me." The Cossacks were in intense admiration of such fearless horsemanship. Her principal attendant patted her on the back with approbation, and showed her how a Tartar woman would have behaved under such circumstances. This he demonstrated by first screaming, and then letting himself fall to the ground from off his horse. On their return to camp, the lady received loud congratulations for her bravery. She expresses her belief, that had she remained longer in the Steppe, a woman would no longer have been regarded as so contemptible a being as they now consider her to be. So great, indeed, was the wonder of the simple natives of the Tartar tribes at the sight of a European woman, that they did not believe that she *was* a woman, and, *she being a man*, her husband and herself were regarded as curiosities of nature. "Allah was to be praised for his wonderful works—*two men* to have a baby!" (p. 153).

Of the manners and customs of the tribes whom she visited, Mrs. Atkinson gives us abundant information. Yet in this respect, as we have hinted, the volume is deficient. There are numberless pages with sensation headings, such as "Curiosities of Nature," "Supplicating for a Whipping," "Baby Pie," "Sacred Mountain," "A Graceful Amazon;" but every detail is confined to her own experience. Apparently she did not come in contact with the leading spirits of the nations in any department. Therefore, so far as the book is concerned, we are left in utter ignorance of much on which the writer could, no doubt, have given valuable information. The narrative is about equally divided between her travels in Siberia and in the Steppes of Tartary. It is impossible to give the palm to either portion. Both are highly entertaining, graphic, and original. If, for the purpose of this review, we select one, let us quote a very slight sketch, gathered out of the volume *passim*, of the tribes upon the Steppes of Tartary. On arriving at a Kirghis aoul (nomad village), the people would flock out of the yourts (nomad tents) to look at the travellers. The women's dress is in form like a dressing-gown, tied round the waist with a shawl. One is described as having "black velvet trousers and boots, her hair braided into a multitude of plaits, each one of which was ornamented with coins of various kinds, silver and copper, some even of gold." Immediately on the arrival of the visitors, a lamb is dragged forward to their tent. The moment it is slaughtered, it is placed in the pot and boiled for the hospitable repast. The people are inquisitive to a degree—so much so, that, on one occasion, when our traveller was making her preparations for the night, she suddenly raised her eyes, and discovered a perfect gallery of eager eyes streaming through the raised covering of her tent. The lady herself was the chief object of attraction. Nothing so much surprised the Kirghis as the respect paid to her by her husband. Among these tribes the women are down-trodden and oppressed. It surprised them beyond measure that her husband should permit her to take her meals in his company, instead of treating her as a baby or a slave. On the principle of the superiority of the male sex, she found boys of ten or eleven years of age still drawing nourishment from the breast, an indulgence which was not permitted to the girls. The heat in the mountain passes and on the Steppes is at times intolerable. Water is very scarce, and when reached, is often so impregnated with salt as to be quite undrinkable. Travelling on the Steppes is, as may be imagined, full of difficulty and even of danger. Great mountain ranges have to be crossed, and, on reaching one summit, our travellers saw the unbroken Steppe extending 8,000 versts before them like a map, with nothing to bound the horizon. They found signs by which they judged that these arid deserts had once been under water. Some exciting stories are told in this volume by which we judge that travellers are by no means free from marauders. On more than one occasion deadly contests, in preparation for which Mrs. Atkinson had accustomed herself to the use of a rifle and revolver, were necessary to protect their property, and even their lives, from falling a sacrifice to pillagers. Hooping cough and measles are unknown among the tribes, but small pox and king's evil are prevalent. Bugs, mosquitoes, wolves, and venomous serpents abound. One of the latter was found by Mrs. Atkinson beneath the blanket of her child.

But enough. We have but whetted the appetite of our readers, and we end, as we began, by pronouncing Mrs. Atkinson's book to be a very readable volume, which we are pleased to commend to the favourable notice of our readers.

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* Recollections of Tartar Steppes and their Inhabitants. By Mrs. Atkinson. With Illustrations. Murray: 1863.

THE DIRECT CORRELATION OF MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL FORCES.

(*From the London Review, May* 9.)

PERHAPS nothing has proved of greater importance in the advance of the modern sciences, especially, physics, electrics, and mechanics, than the simple but important doctrine enunciated by Grove, of the correlation of the physical forces. Since this important truth was made known, that motion arrested as motion was not an annihilation of force, but that there must be an immediate equivalent in some other state, and that this motion was convertible into heat; heat again into electricity; electricity into motion; and that these three forces were interconvertible one with the other, this idea of the correlation of forces has never been lost sight of in the study and application of any of the sciences. Hitherto, however, no one has shown mechanical force to be in *direct* correlation with chemical action, and an important addition to our knowledge on this point formed the subject last week of a paper by Mr. Sorby before the Royal Society.

It was well known that mechanical force could be produced by chemical action, as also that chemical action could be produced indirectly from mechanical force, through the agency of electricity or heat; but Mr. Sorby's experiments show that mechanical force will directly modify chemical actions.

In Switzerland, in many places, there occurs a conglomerate of limestone pebbles of a remarkable character, known as the "nagelflue." The singularity of that deposit is, that the constituent pebbles, which are of hard limestone, are impressed more or less deeply one into the other. What cause produced this remarkable condition was unknown both to chemists and geologists.

The French and German *savans*, especially Lartet, Blum, Von Dechen, Escher von der Linth, Noggerath, and Daubre, have written upon the subject, some of them attributing the impressions entirely to merely mechanical, others to purely chemical action. During a recent visit to Germany, Mr. Sorby, who has long devoted himself to the study of the intimate structure of rocks, obtained from Professor Blum a specimen of these impressed pebbles, and by fine microscopic sections found along the line of contact of their surfaces a shaly matter, or residue formed of insoluble particles equivalent in quantity to the estimated bulk of the insoluble grains formerly contained in that portion of the limestone pebble which had been removed to form the cavity. As this impressing or excavating action occurred only where the pressure of pebble on pebble had been exerted and nowhere else, he was led to perceive that the peculiar characters of this and other similar obscure phenomena could only be produced by a combined and correlated mechanical and chemical action.

Bunsen, Hopkins, and Thompson have shown that the points of fusion of various substances and the melting-point of ice are modified by the action of mechanical pressure. For example, under great pressure the temperature at which ice commences to thaw is lowered. Mr. Sorby now shows that the mechanical equivalent of the force with which water tends to freeze can be calculated from the ascertained data of temperature and pressure. He also proves that the solubility of salts is modified in like manner. If when a salt dissolves in water, the resulting solution occupies more space than the bulk of the ingredients when uncombined, it is evident that if the solution be made to take place under pressure, mechanical force has to be overcome in the process; and Mr. Sorby shows that the resistance of mechanical force oppose chemical action in a direct degree and causes the salt to be less soluble; as also that the mechanical force with which the salt tends to dissolve may be calculated from the proportionate reduction of the chemical action by the mechanical pressure employed. If, on the contrary, the salts expand in crystallizing from solution, when the solution has to take place under pressure, mechanical force has to be overcome in the act of change. The solubility of the salt is in this case increased, and we may determine the amount of the mechanical force with which it tends to crystallize from a super-saturated solution.

In his experiments on these direct effects of mechanical force on chemical action, Mr. Sorby obtained the requisite pressure by sealing up in strong glass tubes, at a temperature artificially reduced below that of the air at the time being, more liquid than the tubes could contain at the natural temperature of the atmosphere. When, therefore, after the sealing, the temperature of the surrounding air was restored to the inclosed fluids, they would by their expansive force maintain a pressure of a hundred atmospheres, or more or less, according to the salt employed in the solution, and the temperature at which the tubes were sealed, for several weeks, or even some months.

In the case of sal-ammoniac, which expands on dissolving, the mechanical force with which it tends to dissolve in a solution containing one per cent. less than could be dissolved without pressure at the particular temperature at which the experiment is made, would be sufficient to raise 171 times its own weight to the height of one metre. Chloride of sodium, which, on the contrary, expands in crystallizing from a solution containing one per cent. more of salt than could be dissolved under the like conditions of temperature without pressure with a force sufficient to raise 157 times its own weight to the same height; whilst, under similar circumstances, sulphate of copper tends to dissolve with a force that would only raise seven times its own weight; these instances showing the great difference in the mechanical equivalent of different salts. We thus see that mechanical force will counterbalance the forces concerned in the phenomena of solution or crystallization, according to definite laws, and thus a *direct* correlation is proved. Some may question whether solution and crystalization should be looked upon as chemical changes. Mr. Sorby has, however, described experiments that go far towards proving at least the high probability that mechanical pressure will decrease or increase the exercise of chemical affinity, according as mechanical force has to be overcome in the change, or comes in to assist it. In the former case, mechanical force is set free at the expense of chemical energy, which is thereby, to a certain extent, diminished; and, in the latter, mechanical force ceasing, as such, gives rise to chemical activity.

This new phase in the correlation of forces is the first step in an almost new branch of scientific research that ultimately may prove one of high interest in throwing light on the phenomena of chemical affinity and crystallization, as well as in explaining various geological phenomena—the results of rock-masses having for long periods been subjected to pressure, and during which such mechanical force may have materially modified those chemical changes that were dependent on weak affinities and on slow action taking place through long periods of time.

NOT TO BE WRITTEN DOWN.

(*From the Examiner, May* 9.)

NEVER was there a wiser adage than Bentley's that no man can be written down except by himself. When the winds beat and the storm rages and the house does not fall, most men are hard to persuade that it was not built upon a good foundation, even although there should be here and there a tile off, or a chimney-pot blown down. That is precisely what is now happening to the structure of fortunate Mr. Kinglake's 'History of the Crimean War.' Quiet folks are beginning to believe in it very firmly. The wind has blown great guns over it, even of late such great guns as our not usually gusty neighbours the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly.* But there stands the strong building. A few tiles were displaced at the beginning of the gale, and they are lying, as it were, in the court-yard to be counted, for in his third edition Mr. Kinglake, leaving the original text of his book untouched, inserts designedly as notes every established correction or just addition. The additional notes are comprised in six widely printed pages, the corrective notes do not fill two pages, and if we may trust an "Old Reviewer," who, in a pamphlet not printed for sale, displays the temper and dissects the facts of Mr. Kinglake's critics in the Quarterlies, it would take more space to correct the mistakes made in a few pages by only one of Mr. Kinglake's bitterest assailants. The object of so much unmeasured abuse is himself too experienced to fear, with Swift's young author, that

The lead his critic's quill contains
Is destined to beat out his brains,

and it is less for the purpose of defending him than as a protest against the part taken by our most creditable organs of opinion in a miserable outcry, that "the Old Reviewer" takes the trouble to show how the case stands between "Mr. Kinglake and the Quarterlies."

Seven years' labour spent on the digest of a most responsible history suggests to Mr. Kinglake's critic in the *Edinburgh* that he may fling the epithet of "slowly writing scribe:" yet still the scribe has fallen short by two of the nine years prescribed by Horace. The "Old Reviewer" smiles at the critic's dogmatic affectations of superior knowledge—"the story of his (the Czar's) ringing the bell and giving the order is true"—and at his making a personal question of Mr. Kinglake's sharp and fearless comments on the heroes of the *coup d'etat*, "with whom we have been actively and amicably connected for several years in the toils of war, the business of politics, in the intercourse of private life, and we will add, as to some of them, by personal regard." What Mr. Kinglake has actually said of the sort of courage possessed by the French Emperor is confronted with the reviewer's version of what he has said, and there is a word in passing for the ludicrous rhetoric that replies to the opinion that Napoleon III, while having much courage of another sort, has not the fiery quality of physical courage with the climax to his deeds in this way that he has stood unmoved "against the writers who have sought to destroy his name by invective."

Upon Mr. Kinglake's views of the instruction given by Lord Clarendon to Lord Stratford, the *Edinburgh* reviewer says: "We reply that every one of these charges *is not only untrue, but the reverse of the truth.*" In reviewing the reviewer, it is first observed that this manner of giving the lie is not commonly met with now in decent controversy, and then it is shown very clearly that in all his citations of facts, including the 'thirteen words,' that he is accused of having disjoined from their context, he has cited in strict accordance with the true and exact sense of his authorities. The argument of the *Edinburgh* is taken piecemeal in this pamphlet, and ill bears to be confronted as it is throughout with Mr. Kinglake's text and authorities. It is shown that it does not even, in its own texture, hold everywhere together with a fair consistency. Thus, for example, writes Mr. Kinglake's reviewer in the *Edinburgh.*

"With singular inconsistency, whilst Mr. Kinglake ascribes to the British Cabinet this mean and unworthy part, he lauds to the skies the wisdom and firmness of the British ambassador. Who sent out Sir Stratford Canning? Who instructed, supported, and approved him? Had the English Ministers been disposed to make concessions of principle to peace, it would have been rational to select a more pliant instrument. As it is, the opposite charge was brought against them by Russia and by the opponents of the war—namely, that they selected the man best fitted and most resolved to oppose the aggressions of the Czar. *No man ever took upon himself a larger amount of responsibility than Lord Stratford, when he virtually overruled the decision of the four Powers, including his own Government*, and acquiesced in—not to say caused—the rejection of the Vienna Note by the Porte, after it had been accepted by Russia. The interpretation afterwards put upon that Note by Count Nesselrode showed that he was right; but nevertheless, that was the point on which the question of peace and war turned."

On which the obvious comment arises.

"Now what does the reviewer really mean to say? Did the British Cabinet approve Lord Stratford when he contravened their intentions, especially the intentions of their chief; or (assuming that he exercised a wise discretion) are they to take credit for what he did, 'when he virtually overruled the decision of the four Powers, including his own Government?' About as reasonably as Admiral Parker might lay claim to the honours won by Nelson at Copenhagen, when he clapped his glass to his blind eye and refused to see the signal to draw off."

Many of the too obvious absurdities in this splenetic criticism have been pointed out by a writer in the May number of the *North British Review*, but the *Edinburgh* article might be worse than it is. Witness the article with which the *Quarterly* was to have demolished Mr. Kinglake, certainly of all the attacks on that gentleman which have yet appeared, the one most open itself to demolition. Moreover, as the "Old Reviewer" observes, it is so much more slighting or damaging to every man who held command in the Crimea, except a certain ideal Sir George Brown, that if it were only as much worth attention its few pages would excite more general anger among the fighting men than both Mr Kinglake's two volumes.

But our purpose is not to epitomise a pamphlet of which the force consists in the employment of clear wit and a generous spirit on the tedious but useful work of showing inch by inch how prejudice perverts what it discusses. We simply recognise in it an expression of the temper in which many thousands read the sort of animadversion that a work like Kinglake's has of necessity called forth, and the dissatisfaction felt by nearly every man of letters at the tone of petty controversy with which journals in so much deserved esteem as our two leading Quarterlies have met the resolution of a skilful writer to be true to his work, in spite of great temptation to secure by a few smooth evasions an untroubled success. A more honest book than this, for which the author has been savagely assailed as a political Coloss with heretical views of the beatified French Empire and other holy things, could hardly have been written. It is so honest as to reproduce with all its strongly-defined individualities of judgment or of prejudice, the living spirit of its writer working through the substance of its facts. It is a book dealing with contemporary men and things in which for every error there are men living who are the most interested in its correction, and deliberate misstatement would meet vigorous exposure and shut out the writer from his place of honour in society. Only through confidence in the strength of absolute sincerity of purpose could a book like this of Mr. Kinglake's have been published. We have seen lately how even Lord Cardigan is stirred by the prospect of a fearless volume yet unpublished, to concern for his own place in such a history. The general public is, no doubt, rather amused than instructed by the noise of an indignant rookery, but it does share with the "Old Reviewer" a regret that its *Edinburgh* and its *Quarterly* should be heard screaming aloft with the rooks when they ought to have given manly recognition to the work of a man of genius, upon whose sterling honesty, however great or small, may be his errors of opinion, the bitterest assailants have been labouring in vain to find a blot.

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EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

(From the Times, May 7.)

(Continued from our yesterday's Number.)

MR. E. ARMITAGE'S "Burial of a Christian Martyr" also deserved a more conspicuous place, as one of the rare pictures here representative of that severer academic style which has so many devotees in France, and so few in this country. The scene is in the catacombs. The body of a young martyr, with the blood of the amphitheatre still staining his naked limbs here and there, is lowered down by a rope through one of the air-holes, and received lovingly and reverently for interment by his father and brother, his sister and his betrothed. There is a solemnity and simplicity in the treatment of the subject strictly in harmony with its associations, and the absence of the decorative or sensuously attractive element is as fairly attributable to the judicious reserve of the painter as to any want of command over such resources of his art. Near this picture, and hung even more unfavourably, is a mediævally-treated "Juliet and her Nurse" (624), by R. S. Stanhope, very noticeable for the singular sweetness and tenderness of the head of Juliet, and for the commendable originality in the conception of the nurse. Had the sky of Mark Anthony's "Feudal Ruin" (Larne Castle, we believe), been as grand as the ivy-clad castle itself, reflected in its still, tidal waters, with a last lingering gleam of sunlight gilding its ramparts, this would have ranked high among the many works of this painter. But the sky strikes us as weak in the form of its clouds, and blurred and feeble in colour.

Mr. Hayllar, in his "Life and Death" (628), has treated a subject painted by Mr. Walter Field with the same title. We noticed Mr. Field's painting in an article on the British Institution this year. Under these circumstances, Mr. Hayllar would have done well to change the name of his picture. It is the story of Cromwell allowing three officers, sentenced to death by court-martial, to settle by lot which of the three shall suffer for all. A child was chosen to draw the fatal paper. The shy action of the handsome little boy, and the varying expressions of resignation in the three officers, have been extremely well rendered by Mr. Hayllar; and there is excellent painting in the troopers, from whom the firing party is to be selected. Indeed, they are, perhaps, made too much of, for their part in the story. The long practice of this painter on single figures of little significance is evidently now bearing fruit, in works of powerful and well-studied expression, and this year's picture is the best fruit of this kind Mr. Hayllar has yet produced.

Mr. Marks is a painter who never misses character of the humorous kind. In his "How Shakspeare Studied" (261), a scene near the door of the Swan, in Bankside, with Shakspeare watching possible originals of Shallow, Pistol, and Sir Andrew Aguecheek in close confabulation, Mr. Marks has been more successful in every personage of his picture than in the poet. This is hardly avoidable when such celebrities are introduced, whether in poetry or painting. Mr. Marks has not reached in this picture the qualities of painting shown in his "Seven Ages" last year.

There are qualities of drawing and composition in Mr. Yeames's "Parting of Sir Thomas More and his Daughter" which justify anticipations of something higher than Mr. Yeames, who has been yearly advancing, has yet attained. The accessory figures—guards and lookers-on—are, here again, the best parts of t[illegible] composition; More and his daughter are compar[illegible]ue tame and poor. Mr. Yeames's colour, too, is [illegible]tively poorer than in his last year's picture. [illegible] colder and "First Sight of the Armada, Lightin[illegible] Mr. Hodgson's vigour and dramatic intention, bu[illegible] the Beacon," has foreground is scattered, and we [illegible] the composition in the hag who typifies, we pre[illegible] object to the melo-dramatic sympathy with the [illegible]ume, the element of Romish imagined lurid [illegible] invaders. The sky has a well excited imag[illegible]-heaving of fiery clouds, which to of fire and [illegible]ations may well have seemed the prelude prep[illegible] faggot, or an omen of the avenging flames [illegible]ed for the Spanish galleons.

Mr. M. J. Lawless's "Sick Call" (589), only wants atmosphere to be a very impressive work. The viaticum is being carried to a death-bed by a Flemish pastor, with his youthful acolytes, in a boat which besides the sturdy rover, contains a female mourner for the dying. The expressions are well conceived, and the painting, bating its dryness and want of air, solid and good. This defect reaches its climax in the impossible tuft of sedges in the foreground. There is very delicate and truthful work in Mr. Webb's "Shepherd of Jerusalem" (593), carrying a lamb in his arms, and followed by his Syrian sheep with their hairy coats and lop ears.

An excellent subject has been degraded into caricature in Mr. W. H. Fisk's "Scene in the Conciergerie during the Revolution" (620).

J. Wolf's "Wapiti Deer in Powerscourt-park" (631), and the same admirable animal painter's drawing of a tiger bullied by monkeys in a jungle (769), have all the completeness of knowledge and accurate rendering of brute character and form for which Mr. Wolf is without a rival. Another clever and original animal picture is Mr. J. B. Browne's "Badger leaving his winter quarters" (597), which deserved a better place.

But nothing in the north room is more charming than Mr. W. B. Richmond's "Mary, daughter of J. W. Opie, M.D.," a charming full length of a little girl in her night dress, looking round with pretty shyness at some intruder into her nursey. This picture deserves all the more praise as being the work of a young and till now unknown painter.

Mr. H. W. B. Davis's "Twilight, Vallée de la Cluse, near Boulogne," should be noticed for its exquisite refinement, particularly in the painting of the sky. This young painter has subdued that exuberance and over-emphasizing of detail which interfered with the effect of his earlier works, and his very rare qualities have all the better chance of making themselves felt.

As a warning of almost everything to be avoided we may direct attention to "The Scene from the Life of Kepler" (696), hung ostentatiously on the line, while so much better work is "skyed" or "floored" round about it. Really there is a perversity in such hanging that must be seen to be believed.

The "War Summons," by G. Leslie (716), represents the arrival at Paston Manor-house of a herald at arms with a letter from Jockey of Norfolk during the Wars of the Roses. The summons has broken up a pleasant family party on the terrace outside the Manor-house; the father of the family reads the unwelcome command to be at Bury, with such a company of tall men as he may, in rueful perturbation; the mother sees the prospect of danger; lovers are wrenched by the pain of separation. In the foreground a pretty girl who has been twining her garland of red and white roses looks up from her task, scared and anxious. The herald, a fine burly figure in full armour, with the colours of Norfolk in his surcoat and on the pennoncel of his trumpet, waits for his answer. Like all this young painter's works, this picture is noticeable for the unaffected power it shows of entering into the inner life of the past, combined with excellent taste and a true feeling of family affection. A little stiffness in the action of the figures and some timidity in the drawing are youthful defects, far more hopeful than that bravura-like dash and confidence which do duty for knowledge in the work of many young painters. "The Pilot's Best Light," by J. C. Waite (731), is a fireside subject of an old sailor, reading his Bible, with his grand-child beside him, in which the old man's face and figure are admirably true to nature.

We shall take an opportunity of repeating our visit to the Exhibition before dealing with the portraits and the sculpture.

MR. GASSIOT'S SPECTROSCOPE.

(From the London Review, May 9.)

WHEN Fox Talbot first noticed, many years ago, the power of a prism in analyzing the light of flames, perhaps no one had dreamed that future analysis of the solar beams would reveal the incandescent condition of the bright orb of day and of the glittering stars of night, and a vast number of other important truths. To the energy and liberality of British merchants Science seems to be as much indebted as to its specially devoted pursuers. De la Rue, with his clockwork telescope and the photo-heliograph from Kew, did the most important work at the last total solar eclipse; Carrington, at Red Hill, has stored for years more regular and important details of the sun-spots than any professional astronomer; Nasmyth, of steam-hammer notoriety, discovered those strange bright streaks, the "willow leaves," with which the sun's whole surface is covered; but no one has for a longer period more continuously, more practically, or so modestly and so unassumingly, done such magnificent deeds in behalf of the progress of knowledge and in aid of certain branches of scientific investigations as Mr. Gassiot, of Clapham. Of his wonderful electrical apparatus there are but few who have not heard, but there are not many who have seen; indeed, all that the world knows of Mr. Gassiot's scientific doings is obtained far more from what is spoken of them by others than by any prominence he himself gives to his labours and his almost lavish expenditure. At the Royal Society last week there was described and exhibited the most exquisite and wonderful spectroscope that has ever been constructed. We need scarcely say it was Mr. Gassiot's. Rumour says it has cost £200; but the cost had not been a consideration with the owner. He had been brought, as one of the jurors during the Great Exhibition of 1851, into communication with Mr. Browning of the Minories, and at a subsequent period he had been shown by that clever manufacturer an admirable spectroscope with two prisms and a magnifying power of 40 linear. When Professor Roscoe figured in his book on "Spectrum Analysis" the instrument made by Steinheil, of Munich, for Kirchoff and Bunsen, with three prisms of 45° and one of 60°, Mr. Gassiot's attention was attracted by some elementary experiments of Mr. Browning to show the practicability of constructing a spectroscope of far higher power. The order which one might have expected was given—to construct the most complete and powerful instrument that was possible for practical use. It has been done, and the instrument, with its micrometers, verniers, telescope-scales, collimator, eye-pieces, and every devisable means for accuracy and minuteness of detail in observation, and facility of repeating experiments with the greatest certainty, is before the world. The means for the latter result will be appreciated by every operator that has been obliged to work with minute portions of substances or limited extents of surface. Not only is the instrument of the finest possible workmanship, but there have been introduced into its construction so many practical contrivances for facilitating its use, that it will be difficult indeed for any future instrument to surpass it. The refracting portion consists of a train of nine prisms of Chance's extra-dense optical flint-glass of nearly 4 specific gravity—the prisms increasing in size in the order they occupy, so as not in the first case to offer more resistance than could be avoided to the passage of the light, and ultimately, as the rays were spread open in passing from prism to prism, by their gradual enlargement of size to prevent any escaping beyond the boundaries of the prisms themselves. The prisms are all made to the angle of 45°, and not 60°, or right-angled, as commonly employed, whereby the rays of light are much more economically preserved, loss of light by reflection prevented, the largest surface presented to the telescope, and many other advantages obtained.

The result fully justifies the adoption of this arrangement, as the simple experiment of using a common spirit-lamp with a salted wick at once proves, the light passing readily through the whole train of prisms, and the familiar double lines D being distinctly visible even with a magnifying power in the telescope of a hundred diameters.

As an illustration of the cost, care, and difficulty of manufacturing the prisms, we may mention that in one case no less than two blocks of glass, costing upwards of £2 each were cut up and rejected through defects in their substance, and out of the third only one prism was obtained, which thus in waste material and workmanship—for the difficulty of grinding and polishing to a perfectly flat surface is very great—cost a sum of seven or eight pounds. Each prism is mounted on a separate plate with a V fitting, a great improvement on the ordinary glueing down, and is retained in its place by a moveable clamping-screw attached to a curved upright, which coincides with the apex of the prism and forms a guard—a most necessary protection, for fragments split off from the dense glass if the prisms are even roughly handled in ordinary lifting. Moreover, by this method of fixing, the prisms can be adjusted with the greatest accuracy—a thing not possible at all in the old method pursued by other makers. Another improvement is the placing of the pivoting points for the turning of the prisms at the side, or more properly base, instead of in the centre, as this arrangement permits them to [illegible] turned quite round, free of each other, and without their angles being brought into contact, as must be the case when they are made to rotate on their centres. The ordinary milled-headed screws are not used, but the screws employed have heads sunk into the plates in which they work, and are moved by a key which fits into a square socket in the sunk head. No one thus can derange the instrument. The circular plate on which the prisms are placed is mounted eccentrically on the main plate of the instrument, in order that, the centre of the last prism coinciding with the centre of the main plate, the circular index-scale on its outer rim may be read at once correctly. When a reflector is used at the end of the train of prisms, a special adjustment is provided for by a notch and stop, for bringing its centre, instead of that of the last prism, into coincidence with the centre of the main plate; the telescope thus still observing and reading from the same fixed central point round which it traverses. The edge of this large circular main plate is divided to read to 10", and i[illegible] composed of an alloy of palladium and silver—a [illegible]material much harder than platinum, and keepin[illegible] its colour equally well. The divisions are read [illegible]off by two small microscopes, secured by springs, an[illegible] in groove[illegible] which can be shifted by sliding them suppo[illegible] to any part of the divided circle. The various o[illegible]ting bars used in the instrument are wrought out [illegible] stout rolled sheet brass instead of being cast; greater strength being thus obtained, with a reduction of weight.

The collimator and its tube may be regarded as a telescope in which the eye-piece is replaced by a pair of adjustable knife-edges of aluminium-bronze. These are acted upon by a micrometer screw that shows the width of the slit formed by their separation. These are again furnished with a reflecting and a refracting prism, by means of which three separate spectra can be superimposed in the field of view and examined together side by side. The telescopes have achromatic object-glasses of two inches diameter and two feet focal length. The examining telescope is furnished with ten Huyghen's eye-pieces, yielding from 10 to 100 magnifying power, the lines with the highest power being nearly free from curvature. They are made to approach or recede from the prisms by means of rack-work, and can be turned round on their centres. In the interspace between them an apparatus is placed projecting the rays of light passed through a photographic micrometer on to the surface of the last prism, with the rays passing through which they are reflected up the tube of the examining telescope, which is adjusted for parallel lines—that is, to the sun and not to the centre of the apparatus—and form a measuring image in the field of view of the telescope, and to all appearance in front of the spectrum.

At the exhibition of this remarkable instrument at the Royal Society, the President spoke in the highest terms of the great merits of its construction, as did also Mr. Warren de la Rue. Mr. Gassiot, with his characteristic liberality, intends to place this costly and unequalled instrument in the Observatory at Kew, that practical scientific work may be done with it on all possible occasions.

ROBA DI ROMA.

(From the Examiner, April 18.)

Roba di Roma. By William W. Story. Two Volumes. Chapman and Hall.

Whoever reads this book carefully through will rise from its perusal as well acquainted with the out-of-doors life of Rome as if he had spent years in the eternal city. Nothing calculated to fix the attention or excite the interest of a stranger is omitted by Mr. Story in the ample record of his experience, which teems with the most vivid recollections, and is expressed by the most picturesque details. An enumeration of the contents of his volume is like the bill of fare of a promising dinner, and the contents themselves resemble the dinner when the cookery is first-rate. The word "Roba" says Mr. Story, "will be intelligible to every one who has been in Rome," but to the untravelled he defines it has expressive of "everything—from rubbish and riff aff to the most exquisite product of art and nature;" and in his artistic interpretation we find that it means, alike the street-music of Rome, her beggars, her holidays, her customs during Lent, the game that amuse her population, the festivals of the month of May, the attractions of the *caffes* and theatres, the masks, the pasquinades, the markets, the manner of living in the Ghetto, the races on the Corso, the cemetaries, the funerals, the worship, the superstition, all, in fact, that makes the existence of the idle, credulous, pleasure-loving Roman people.

In dealing with such a work as this, our task must chiefly consist in extracting from it some, though a very small part, of the very striking pictures which Mr Story has painted. Critically we might, perhaps, object to over-much elaboration here and there, to a tendency to the display of learning, and to the frequent use of Italian words where their equivalents in English would have been more to the purpose; but taken as a representation of the daily life of Rome, we have never read anything half so truthful.

Let us begin with a sketch of the *pifferari*, those wandering minstrels, chiefly from the Abruzzi, who always appear in couples, one playing on the *zampogna*, or bagpipe, the bass and treble accompaniment, and the other the *piffero*, or pastoral pipe, which carries the air, as they make their pilgrimage—for money—through the streets of Rome.

This morning, as I was going out for a walk found the walls, two admirable specimens of the *pifferari* were performing the *novena* before a shrine at the corner of the street. The player of the *zampogna* was an old man, with a sad, but a very amiable face, who droned out the bass and treble in a most earnest and depredatory manner. He looked as if he had stood still, tending his sheep, nearly all his life, until the peace and quiet of Nature had sunk into his being, or, if you will, until he had become assimilated to the animals he tended. The other, who played the *piffero*, was a man of middle age, stout, vigorous, with a forest of tangled black hair, and dark quick eyes that were fixed steadily on the Virgin, while he blew and vexed the little brown pipe with rapid runs and nervous *fiortture*, until great drops of sweat dripped from its round open mouth. Sometimes, when he could not play fast enough to satisfy his eagerness, he ran his finger up and down the vents. Then, suddenly lowering his instrument, he would scream, in a strong peasant-voice, verse after verse of the *novena*, to the accompaniment of the *zampogna*. One was like a slow old Italian *vettura* all lumbered with luggage and held back by its drag; the other panting and nervous at his work as an American locomotive, and as constantly running off the rails."

The transition from these and other musicians to the multitudinous company of beggars is easy. This is the race whose only real employment, when not asking alms "per amor di Dio," is in the artists' studios, and whose chief enjoyment is basking in the sunshine on the steps of churches, notably those of the Trinta de Nonti. All of them take care to make themselves well known, but the most conspicuous, most important of the tribe, is he who bears the name of Beppo, King of the Beggars, Baron of the Scale di Spagna, "a broad, shout, legless torso, with a vigorous chest and a ruddy face, as of a person who has come half-way up from below the steps through a trap-door, and with a smile whose breadth is equalled only by the cunning which lurks round the corners of the eyes and who says, in the blandest and most patronizing tones, with a rising inflection, 'Buon giorno, Signore! Oggi fa bel tempo,' or 'cattivo tempo,' as the case may be." This fellow, "adds Mr. Story, is better known than the Belvedere Torso of Hercules of the Vatican, and has all the advantage over that wonderful work of having an admirable head and good digestion. That Beppo's calling is a profitably one may be inferred from the fact that he keeps a bank—established on the upper platform of the church steps—and lends money at interest, supplying the wants of even respectable tradesmen. The pursuit of the Roman beggar is, indeed, very often, much more lucrative than that of the Roman shopkeeper. All of the beggars' fraternity, however, are not houseless mendicants,—the Capuchin and Franciscan friars being daily employed in collecting the charity on which they subsist.

The priests do not beg; but their ambassadors, the lay-brothers, clad in their long, brown serge, a cord around their waist, and a basket on their arm, may be seen shuffling along at any hour and in every street, in dirty, sandalled feet, to levy contributions from shops and houses. Here they get a loaf of bread, there a pound of flour or rice, in one place fruit or cheese, in another a bit of meet, until their basket is filled. Sometimes money is given, but generally they are paid in articles of food. There is another set of these brothers who enter your studio or ring at your bell and present a littlet in box with a slit in it, into which you are requested to drop any sum you please for the holidays, for masses, for wax candles, etc. As a big piece of copper makes more ring than gold, it is generally given, and always gratefully received. Sometimes they will enter into conversation, and are always pleased to have a little chat about the weather. They are very poor, very good-natured, and very dirty. It is a pity they do not baptize themselves a little more with the material water of this world. But they seem to have a hydrophobia. Whatever the inside of the platter may be, the outside is far from clean. They walk by day and they sleep by night in the same old snuffy robe, which is not kept from contact with the skin by and luxury of linen, until it is worn out. Dirt and piety seem to them synonymous."

Writing, in the middle of April, beneath skies blackened by the easterly wind, whose influence is felt at every pore, we cheat ourselves by reading Mr Story's description of the Roman spring, the *primavera*, the first "true thing," as the Italians safely call it.

The nightingales already begin to bubble into song under the Ludovisi ilexes and in the Barberini Gardens. Daisies have snowed all over the Campagna,—periwinkles star the grass,—crocuses and anemones impurple the spaces between the rows of springing grain along the still brown slopes. At every turn in the streets basketsful of *mammole*, the sweet scented Parma violet, are offered you by little girls and boys; and at the corner of the Condotti and Corso is a splendid show of camellias, set into beds of double violets, and sold for a song. Now and then one meets huge baskets filled with these delicious violets, on their way to the confectioners and *caffes*, where they will be made into syrup; for the Italians are very fond of this *bibite*, and prize it not only for its flavour, but for its medicinal qualities. Violets seem to rain over the villas in the spring,—acres are purple with them, and the air all around is sweet with their fragrance. Every day scores of carriages are driving about the Borghese grounds, which are open to the public, and hundreds of children are running about, plucking flowers and playing on the lovely slopes and in the shadows of the noble trees, while their parents stroll at a distance and wait for them in the shady avenues.

"If one drives out at any of the gates he will see that spring is come. The hedges are putting forth their leaves, the almond-trees are in full blossom, and in the vineyards the *contadini* are setting cane-poles and trimming the vines to run upon them."

festa-days the way-side *ostarias* (*con cucina*) are crowded by parties who come out to sit under the green *pergole* of vines, drink wine grown on the very spot, and regale themselves with a *frittata* of eggs and chopped sausages, or a slice of *agnello*, and enjoy the delicious air that breathes from the mountains."

In this last sentence that defect in Mr Story's style to which we adverted will strike the reader, but the scene is full of charms.

We have lately had sad experience of the evils of a gigantic crowd. Here is what takes place within the Sistine chapel in the Holy-week, when the Pope washes the feet of the twelve country boors who represent the Apostolic company.

"Men and women faint and are carried out. Some fall and are trodden down. Sometimes as at the table a few years ago, some unfortunate pays for her curiosity with her life. It is 'Devil take the hindmost!' and if any one is down, he is leaped over by men and women indiscriminately, for there is no time to be lost. In the Chapel, when once they are in, all want to get out. Shrieks are heard as the jammed mass sways backward and forward,—veils and dresses are torn in the struggle,—women are praying for help. Meantime the stupid Swiss keep to their orders with a literalness which knows no paralled; and all this time, the Pope, who has come in by a private door, is handing round beef and mustard and bread and potatoes to the gormandizing Apostles, who put into their pockets what their stomachs cannot hold, and improve their opportunities in every way. At last, those who have been through the fight return at nightfall, haggard and ghastly with fear hunger and fatigue; and, after agreeing that they could, never counsel any one to such an attempt, set off the next morning to attack again some shut door behind which a 'function' is to take place. All this, however, is done by the strangers. The Romans, on these high festivals, do not go to St. Peter's, but perform their religious services at their parish churches, calmly and peacefully; for in St. Peter's all is a spectacle. 'How shall I, a true son of the Holy Church,' asks Pasquin, 'obtain admittance to her services?' And Marforio answers, 'Declare you are an Englishman, and swear you are a heretic.'

The passion for gambling in the open air affords Mr. Story scope for much excellent description. This is the way in which *Morra*, a game as old as the Pyramids, is played, It has been already well described by Mr. Dickens.

Two persons place themselves opposite each other, holding their right hands closed before them. They then simultaneously and with a sudden gesture throw out their hands, some of the fingers being extended, and others shut up on the palm,—each calling out in a loud voice, at the same moment, the number he guesses, the fingers extended by himself and his adversary to make. If neither cry out aright, or if both cry out aright, nothing is gained or lost; but if only one guess the true number, he wins a point. Thus, if one throw out four fingers and the other two, he who cries out six makes a point, unless the other cry out the same number. The points are generally five, though sometimes they are doubled, and as they are made, they are marked by the left hand, which, during the whole game, is held stiffly in the air at about the shoulders' height, one finger being extended for every point. When the *partito* is won, the winner cries out, "*Fatto!*" or "*Guadagnato!*" or "*Vinto!*" or else strikes his hands across each other in sign of triumph. This last sign is also used when Double *Morra* is played, to indicate that five points are made. So universal is this game in Rome, that the very beggars play away their earnings at it.

As illustrative of the peculiar humour of the Romans in making the most of a bad thing, Mr Story relates a speecn he overheard:

Two of a party of *contadini* had been playing at *Morra*, the stakes being as usual, a bottle of wine, and each, in turn, had lost and won. A lively and jocose discussion now arose between the friends on the one side, and the players on the other,—the former claiming that each of the latter was to pay his bottle of wine for the game he lost (to be drunk, of course, by all), and the latter insisting, that, as one loss offset the other, nothing was to bd paid by either. As I passed, one of the players was speaking. '*Il primo partito*' he said, '*he guadagnato io; e poi, nel secondo*,'—here a pause,—'*ho perso la vittoria*:' 'The first game, I won; the second, I—*lost the victory*' And with this happy periphrasis, our friend admitted his defeat.

Besides Morra, Tombola Master Tommetto, and all sorts of games at cards, the Romans have the athletic spot of the Pallone, the ball-playing, called Boccete, and a game with a dirk, called Ruzzola; but that which absorbs all seasons, is gambling in the lottery. In the selection of what they think fortunate numbers, every accidental circumstance is turned to account, no word or deed being without its interpretation in the 'Libro dei Sogni,' a book of dreams, and to illustrate this superstition Mr. Story cites the following fact:

"As very frequently happens a poor *bottegaio*, or shopkeeper, being hard-driver by his creditors, went to his priest, an *uomo apostolico*, and prayed him earnestly to give him three numbers to play in the lottery. 'But how under heaven,' says the innocent priest, 'has it ever got into your head that I can know the five numbers which are to issue in the lottery?' '*Eh! Padre mio!* what will it cost you?' was the answer. Just look at me and my wretched family; if we do not pay our rent on Saturday, out we go into the street. There is nothing left but the lottery, and you can give us the three numbers that will set all right." "Oh, there you are again! I am ready to do all I can to assist you, but this matter of the lottery is impossible; and I must say, that your folly, in supposing I can give you the three lucky numbers, does little credit to your brains." "Oh, no! no! do not say so *Padre mio*! Give me a *terno*. It will be like rain in May, or cheese on my macoroni. On my word of honour, I'll keep it secret. *Vèa!* You, so good and charitable, cannot refuse me the three numbers. Pray, content me this once." "*Caro mio!* I will give you a rule or always being content: Avoid Sin, think often on Death and behave so as to deserve Paradise,—and so"——"*Basta! basta! padri mio!*" That's enough. Thanks! thanks! God will reward you." and making a profound reverence, off the *botteguio* rushes to his house. There he takes down the "Libro dei Sogni," calls into consultation his wife and children, and after a long and earnest discussion and study, the three numbers corresponding to the terms Sin, Death, and Paradise are settled upon, and away goes our friend to play them in the lottery. Will you believe it?—the three numbers are drawn,—and the joy of the poor *bottegaio* and his family may well be imagined. But what will you not imagine is the persecution of the poor *nomo apostolico* which followed. The secret was all over town the next day, and he was beset by scores of applicants for numbers. Vainly he protested, declaring that he knew nothing about it, and that the man's drawing the right numbers was all chance. Every word he said turned into numbers, and off ran his hearers to play them. He was like the girl in the fairy story, who dropped pearls every time she spoke. The worst of the *imbroglio* was; that in an hour the good priest had uttered words equivalent to all the ninety numbers in the lottery, and the players were all at loggerheads with each other. Nor did this persecution cease for weeks,—until those who had played the numbers corresponding for his words found themselves, as the Italians say, with only flies in their hands."

We have had an inkling of the promise of the Roman spring, and that promise is more than fulfilled in the delicious month of may, when the Carnival of the kitchen-garden commences:

"Peas are already an old story, strawberries are abundant, and cherries are beginning to make their appearance, in these first days of May; old women sell them at every corner tied together in tempting bunches, as in "the cherry-orchard" which Miss Edgeworth has made fairy land in our childish memories. Asparagus also has long since come; and artichokes make their daily appearance on the table, sliced up and fried, or boiled whole, or coming up roasted and gleaming with butter, with more outside capes and coats than an ideal English coachman of the olden times. *Finocchi*, too, are here, tasting like anisette, and good to mix in the salads. And great beans lie about in piles, the *contadini* twisting them out of their thick pods with their thumbs to eat them raw. Nay, even the *signoria* of the noble families do the same, as they walk through the gardens, and think them such a luxury that they eat them raw for breakfast. But over and above all other vegetables are the lattuces, which are one of the great staples of food for the Roman people, and so crisp, fresh, delicate and high-flavoured, that he who eats them once will hold Nebuchadnezzar no longer a subject for compassion, but rather of envy. Drowned in fresh olive-oil and strong with vinegar, they are a feast for the gods; and even in their natural state, without condiments, they are by no means to be despised. At the corners of the streets they lie piled in green heaps, and are sold at a *baiocco* for five heads. At noontide, the *contadini* and labourers feed upon them without even the condiment of salt, crunching their white teeth through the crisp, wet leaves, and alternating a bite at a great wedge of bread; and toward nightfall, one may see carts laden high up with closely packed masses of them coming in from the Compagna for the market. In a word, the *festa* of the vegetables, at which they do not eat, but are eaten, and the Carnival of the kitchen-garden have come."

But though this vegetable abundance prevails to tempt the appetite, the habits of the Romans are very frugal:

"They eat at stated times, and cannot be persuaded to partake of anything in the intervals. If it be not their hour for eating, they will refuse the choicest viands, and sit at your table fasting, despite every temptation you can offer. They are also very abstemious in their diet, and gluttony is the rarest of vices. I do not believe there is another nation in Europe that eats so sparingly. In the morning they take a cup of coffee, generally without milk, sopping in it some light *brioche*. Later in the day they take a slight lunch of soup and macaroni, with a glass of wine. This lasts them until dinner, which begins with a watery soup; after which the *lesso* or boiled meat comes on and is eaten with one vegetable, which is less a dish than a garnish to the meat; then comes a dish of some vegetable eaten with bread; then, perhaps, a chop, or another dish of meat, garnished with a vegetable; some light *dolce* or fruit, and a cup of black coffee,—the latter for digestion's sake,—finish the repast. The quantity is very small, however, compared to what is eaten in England, France, America, or, though last not least, Germany. Late in the evening they have a supper. When dinner is taken in the middle of the day, lunch is omitted. This is the rule of the better classes. The workmen and middle classes, after their cup of coffee and bit of bread or *brioche* in the morning, take nothing until night, except another cup of coffee and bread,—and their dinner finished their meals after their work is done.

While on the subject of diet, let us look at the fish-market of the Ghetto, less for the sake of the objects for sale than for that of the place and its strange inhabitants, of whom Mr Story tells us a great deal:

"Step under this arch and look up that narrow, dirty, but picturesque street on the left—that is the Pescheria. Stone slabs, broken and grappled by iron hooks, stretch out on either side into the street, and usurp it so as to leave no carriageable way between them. If it be market-day you will see them covered with every kind of fishes. Green crusty lobsters, squirming crawfish all alive, heaps of red mullet, baskets of little shining *sardelle* large *spigole*, sprawling, deformed *sepie*—in a word, all the inhabitants of the Mediterranean are there exposed for sale; while fisherman, standing behind them, slashes now and then a bucket of water over the benches and cries out his store. Is the market over—the street is deserted, the marble slabs are crusted with scales of fish, the purchasers and the purchased are gone, but the "ancient and fish-like smell" remains, a permanent bequest, to haunt the place and mingle in companionship with the other odours of the Fiumara. Great dark holes open into the houses behind, begrimed with dirt and smoke. Above stretches an arch supported by black beams, over which is reared a series of chambers; here juts out on its iron arm the lantern which illuminates feebly the street at night; and here, in a grimed corner, is placed a Madonna-shrine with an onion-shaped lamp burning before it. Do what the Jews may, they are forced to accept the Virgin. Here, reposing from his labour, sits a Jew behind one of the stone slabs. He tends the empty bench, with a green cravat on his neck, and a huge gold watch-chain hanging out of his waistcoat pocket. Behind him, grim with filth, is a great esquare door. Look at it close—it is antique, of the age of Septining Severus; its lintels are carved in the egg and cup pattern, and its now selves as the door of his shop, unaltered save in its use. Every where crop out of the walls fragments of columns architraves, and defaced capitals, and from the window old petticoats dangle and flap about among them."

Bridal presents and their exhibition being likely now to be a general fashion amongst ourselves, an account of the *corbeille* of a Roman peasant girl may not be out of place at this moment.

Among the peasantry the parents generally give half the dowry in money, and half in clothes. All the former is spent in jewellery for the bride; and, as it is never enough, the *sposo* adds to it all he can raise. He also buys the bed, and furnishes the chamber. The expense of the wedding is divided. The dowry is not so much measured by the means of the particular *contadini*, as by the custom of the neighbourhood; and in order to come up to the standard much hard work and pinching is often necessary. For months the maid and her family are employing every spare hour in wearing cloth for the bride and in the winter evenings the hand-floom, which is everywhere to be seen in the *contadino's* house, is rattling and clattering, to make into home-spun linen the flaxen thread, which all summer long, at every interval of leisure, or while tending the cattle, they are spinning on their distaff. No *Contadina* will marry until she has her jewels and ornaments, and upon them is generally expended every *baiocco* of solid money which she and her *sposo* have. They are young, and careless of the future. They are strong, and can live on the daily labour of their hands. The marriage is the great event of their life, and then, at least for once, they will have their way and be happy, without, consulting the cost. So all the money goes into the necklace of coral or golden beads, the long, dangling earrings, the wheatsheaf of gold which shakes from the dagger that holds up the shining braids of blue-black lustrous hair, and the broad rings that cover half her fingers. These ornaments are always of the purest gold, stamped with the government stamp and having a real solid value, are looked upon as a permanent investment. On *festa*-days they are all put on, and when want comes an hunger knocks at the door, they are pawned at the Monte di Pieta (the government pawnbrokery establishment) for nearly their value, to be redeemed when better days come back. It would be thought a disgrace to be married without these ornaments, and no one is so poor as not to have them.

"At last the marriage takes place. The bride is dressed in her new costume, and with her golden chains and earings gleaming on her neck, and her snowy white *tovaglia* folded over her head, she goes with her *sposo* to hear mass, take the communion, and be married. The comminnion is always given before marriage; and, as this cannot be taken after eating, the marriage naturally takes place in the morning. The whole party then return to the house of the bride, and there is a great *festa*, and laughter and joking, and a dinner, where all sit down together; and gifts are brought by the friends, who vie with each other in bringing the most expensive things they can afford to buy."

Variety is a great characteristic of Mr. Story's animated pages. We, therefore, close our extracts by turning from the marriage-alter to the chamber of death to relate the ceremonies which take place when the Head of the Church has shuffled off his mortal coil.

As soon as he has breathed his last the cardinal *camerlingo*, dressed in his *paonazzo* robes, with the *chierici* of the reverend chamber, clothed in black without lace, enter the room, and cover the face of the dead Pope with a white handkerchief. The cardinal, after making a brief prayer, rises, the face of the Pope is uncovered, and approaching the bed, he strikes three times with a silver hammer on the forehead of the corpse, calling him as many times by name to answer. As the corpse, remains speechless, he turns to his companions, and formally announces that "*Il papa e realmente morto.*" The Psalm *De Profundis* is then chanted, and the corpse is sprinkled with blessed water. The *Monsignore Maestro di Camera* then consigns to the cardinal *camerlingo* the fisherman's ring (*anello pescatorio*), and immediately the notary of the pontifical chambers reads an instrument setting forth the death of the Pope, and the transference of the ring. The cardinal, before leaving the chamber, also informs by writing the Roman senate of the death of the Pope, and orders the great bell of the Campidoglio to toll. When the boom of this deep sound is heard over Rome the world knows that the Pope is no more; and as it tells its sad news all the other bells in Rome take up the strain. The *penitenzieri Vaticani* now wash the body with warm perfumed water; and after twenty-four hours have passed the operation of embalming takes place. This is done under the superintendence of the surgeon of the Pope, and of one of the apostolic chamber, in presence of a physican of the same chamber, of the *archiatro* and of the *speziale palatino*. . . . .

The washing and embalming being over, the body is dressed in its usual robes of a white cassock, sash with golden tassels, surplice, bishop's gown, red papal cap and stole, and exposed to public view on a funeral couch, under a *baldacchino* covered with a red coverlet brocaded in gold, and stationed in one of the pontifical antechambers, generally in that where the consistory meet. Four wax candles are lighted around it, and there, guarded by the Swiss and the *penitenzieri Vaticani*, it remains until the third day after the death, when it is carried to the Sistine Chapel. The procession which bears it to this second resting-place is very imposing. . . . . .

"The corpse is then conveyed up the Scala Regia, where it is removed from the *lettiga* to a costly bier, on which it is carried into the Capella Sistina. Here it is undressed and invested with the full pontifical robes of red, with shoes, sandals, amitto, camise, cincture, girdle, cross, stole, fanone, under tunic, dalmatico, gloves, cape, mantle, mitre of silver plates, and ring. . . . .

"Here prayers are recited until the following morning, when the sacred college of cardinals assembles, in violet robes and *Cappe*, accompanied by the Chapter of the Vatican and the pontifical choir, who chant the *Subvenite Sancti-Dei*. The cannon deacon of the chapter, in black *piviale*, then gives absolution to the corpse with the usual genuflections, and the body is placed on a *feretro* and carried by eight *mansionari* through the Scale Regia into the Basilica of St Peter's, surrounded by the noble and Swiss guard, the canons holding up the hem of the coverlet. The chapter itself precedes the train with lighted torches, and the cardinals follow reciting the *Miserere* and *De Profundis*. When it has arrived in the centre of the great nave the *feretro* is placed on a high bed, absolution is again given, and it is then transported into the chapel of the holy sacrament, where the cardinals leave it and return home. For three days the corps, in its full pontificals, with a crucifix on its breast and two papal hats at its feet, is exposed with its feet reaching beyond the grating, so that the faithful may kiss them; and on the evening of the third day the burial takes place."

A Casca says, "There was more foolery yet"—but we have not space for it.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a few Cases of China Camphor, a hundred Gross of Coloured Reel Thread, Bundles of Pound Thread, a quantity of Grey Madapollams, Coloured Prints, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Gold Hunting Watch by "H. H. Harrison." Price Rs. 200.

A Silver Hunting Watch by "A. B. Savory and Son." Price Rs. 85, with Gold Curb Chain.

A pair of Handsome high caste fast trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, 5 years old, and 14-1½. To be seen on two hours' previous notice.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th June 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery, by McNaghten, of Glasgow.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th June 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Coloured Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad. Price Rs. 15 each.

SHERRY.

Lewis' fine English-bottled Crown Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.

WINES.

Good Sherry ....Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
in quarts ....Rs. 13 per doz.

A few Iron letter Copying Presses, complete with Copying Book. Price Rs. 17-8 each. To close an account.

Bombay, 17th June 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of the late Captain H. H. ELLIOTT, 1st Lancers, a double Barrelled Rifle by Brown and Rodda, and a double Barrelled Gun by Westley Richards.

A small batch of fine Champagne Cognac, by Goudin Freres, at Rs. 24 per dozen. Sample Bottle may be had for Rs. 2 Cash.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few pairs of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete by Dean Adams and Dean.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th June 1863.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegaretts, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nicklesilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies Companions, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petrolene Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.
2. In the Strand.
3. The Rataplan Polka.
4. La Traviata.
5. Red, White and Blue.
6. The Burlesque Galop.

1. Fenella Valse.
2. Spitzan Polka.
3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Story.
6. Canz mein Leken Galop.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,

Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., Operative Chemists, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected stock of Apparatus, Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a Photographic Chemist of great experience in charge of this branch.

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic Glacial; Acetic Glacial for "Paper process;" Acetic Beaufoys; Boracic; Citric; Formic Gallic; Pyro Gallic; Hydrochloric, pure; Nitric pure; Malic; and Sulphuric, pure.
ALCOHOL, pure and absolute.
AMMONIA, solution Sp. Gr. 880°.
AMMONIUM, Chloride; Bromide and Iodide.
BARYTA, Nitrate.
CADMIUM Iodide; and Bromide.
CHLOROFORM, Pure, Duncan and Flockhart's, Sp. Gr. 1497.
COLLODIONS, Negative and Positive; Thomas'; Bolton's; Ponting's; Ponting's Bromo Iodized; Sutton's; Sutton's Alcoholic; and for the Dry process.
COTTON WOOL, finest prepared.
ETHER SULPHURIC, Rectified; and Sulphuric: and Absolute.
GUN COTTON, Soluble.
GUN PAPER Soluble.
GOLD CHLORIDE, Pure and Neutral, in 15 and 30 gr. bottles; and Salt of, or Sal d'Or.
GLYCYRRHIZINE, Solution, for producing intense negatives.
IODINE, Resublimed; Bromide; Chloride; and Tincture, Simple and Compound.
IRON, Bromide; Iodide; Protosulphate, pure, and Pronitrate in Solution.
KAOLIN.
LAMPBLACK, for Polishing.
LITMUS PAPER, in Books; and Tincture.
MAGNESIA, Nitrate.
MERCURY, pure, distilled.
NAPTHA.
POTASS, Nitrate, pure.
POTASSIUM, Bromide; Cyanide; Fluoride; and Iodide.
ROTTEN STONE, finest prepared.
ROUGE, finest, for polishing.
SILVER, Ammonia Nitrate in Solution.
SILVER, Solution (Argento Cyanide of Potassium) for re-silvering Daguerotype Plates, and Electro Depositions; Bromide; Chloride; Cyanide; Nitrate, fused; perfectly neutral, and is free from *nitrite*; Nitrate, pure, Recrystallized, Baths, for Negatives and Positives, carefully prepared, and ready for immediate Iodide; and Iodide in Iodide of Potassium (for Calotype Process.)
SODA, Hyposulphite pure, free from Sulphate; Phosphate, and Acetate.
SODIUM, Chloride, pure; Bromide; and Iodide.
SOLUTION, for Iodizing Waxed Paper; and Sensitizing Waxed Paper.
TANNIN, pure.
TURMERIC Paper, in Books.
TRIPOLI finest Venetian.
VARNISHES, by Bolton, Thomas, Bland and Long, &c., consisting of
VARNISH, Amber in Chloroform; Crystal in Chloroform; Benzoin in Chloroform; Spirit, by Sœbne Freres; and Jet Varnish, for Positives.

PLATES.

Best Patent Glass with "Ground Edges," by Messrs. CHANCE & Co., of the following sizes:—
2¼ by 2 inches to 12 by 10.

BOXES FOR HOLDING THE ABOVE PLATES, STEREOSCOPIC PLATES AND BOXES FOR HOLDING THE SAME.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS.

Albumenized Paper.
Genuine German Saxe.
Extra Albumenized do.
Turner's Negative and Positive
Whatman's do.
Canson's Thin Negative.
" Thick Positive.
Hollingworth's Papers.
Salted do.

SIZES. 22 by 17 and 17 by 11

Pure Bibulous Paper, free from Iron.
Bibulous Extra thick for Blotting off Proofs.
Circular Filtering Paper, of sizes.

SUNDRIES.

Plate Holders.
Pneumatic Holders.
Pressure Frames, Oak and Mahogany.
Levelling Stands with Screws, for Coating and developing Plates.
Scales and Weights in Mahogany Boxes, with Glass Pans.
Scales in Oak Boxes with Brass Pans.
Graduated Glass Measures.
Glass Funnels and Stands.
Buckle Brushes.
Focussing Glasses.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Camels' Hair Pencils, of sizes.
Horn Forceps, and Paper Clips.
Manson's Colors, various.
Card Mounts, of sizes.
Frames for Passe Partouts.
Morocco Cases and Frames.
Glass and Wedgewood Pestles and Mortars
Stereoscopic Mounts.
Microscopes and Telescopes.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Son's Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

		Rs.		
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
" " " Ditto in Pints	11	8	" "
" 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts	16	8	" "
" Ditto in Pints	9	0	" "
" 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	" "

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Beaujolais.
Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissos'.
Also, Westley Richard's new Breach-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.
A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1863.

BASS, AND CO.'S BEER IN WOOD of last October brew, just received, orders registered by
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. B. RODRIGUES, Chemist and Druggist, Meadow Street, Fort, No. 32, has on hand for sale, at moderate price, superior SPIRITS OF WINE of the London proof, from 55 to 60 degrees. For particulars apply at the Shop.

CUNLIFF'S Claret ....Rs. 36
" Sherry .... " 25
Ronaldson's Sherry.................. " 23

REMINGTON & Co.

May 29, 1863.

FOR SALE, at a reduced price, in order to close consignment, a few Cases of Messrs. E. J. BRAND & Co.'s Superior PALE SHERRY, at Rs. 18 per dozen. Apply to GEO. POLLEXFEN & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co....at Rs. 36 per doz. quart

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Montheuil Franc fils aîné ....at Rs. 35 do. do.
Do. 1858 Do...... " 30 do. do.
Chateau Margaux 1856. Do...... " 35 do. do.
Do. 1858. Do...... " 30 do. do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Meller & Co................... " 16 do. do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant.......... " 16 do. do.
Do. Leoville Do.............. " 22 do. do.
Do. Lafitte Do.............. " 35 do. do.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

Blumeder Mosel. C. A. Kupferberg. " 40 do. do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—The following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne, in case containing			1 doz.	each.
Moselle,	ditto	ditto	1	"
Sherry,	ditto	ditto	3	"
Claret,	ditto	ditto	2	"
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½	"

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing			3 doz.	each.
Sherry,	ditto	ditto	1	"
Brandy,	ditto	ditto	1	"
Old Tom,	ditto	ditto	1	"
Whiskey,	ditto	ditto	1	"

W. NICOL & Co.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—
Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.
5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY,

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

		Rs.
SHERRIES—		
Black Seal........Amontillado	per dozen	28
Bronze do. White do. ......Good Dinner Wines...	"	24
Brown do. Yellow do.	"	22
MADEIRA, very old	"	42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ......Quarts	"	30
Do. Do. ....Pints	"	15
Red Seal ....Quarts	"	24
Do. Do. ....Pints	"	13
CLARET—		
Chateux Margux	"	34
Leoville	"	28
St. Julien	"	22
Medoc	"	16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality...A. DePaul......Quarts	"	40
Do. ...A. DePaul......Pints	"	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	"	36
Do. ... do ......Pints	"	19
HOCK—		
Sparking and Still {Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine...} MOSELLE do do.	"	38
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	"	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do	"	18
CURACOA	"	42
MARASCHINO	"	40
CHERRY BRANDY	"	30
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	"	
Do. ...Julies Robins (30 year old)	"	56
Rum ....Fine old Jamaica...	"	20
Gin—Old Tom.....Booth, London	"	
Do...............Hollands, in cases	"	
WHISKEY..........Glenlivat, Crabbie	"	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—W. beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz
Claret	No. 1 ....Black Capsule	35
	Pts.	18
	No. 2 ....Blue	30
	Pts.	16
	No. 3 ....Yellow	26
	Pts.	14
	No. 4 ....Green	22
	Pts.	12
	Medoc ....Red	17
	Pts.	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co	38
	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
	per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	per 2 dozen Pts.	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	per 2 dozen Pts	32
Port	Black Seal	28
	Pts.	15
	Red Seal	24
	Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado ....Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	30
	Light Golden ....Green	28
	Pale ....Brown	26
	Pale ....Yellow	22
	Pale ....White	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
" " (Yellow ")		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown ....in Glass Bottles	42
	Pts.	21
	White ....Bottles	42
	Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
	Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy		30
	Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, April 1863.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers, and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co., and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

Insurances, &c.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Completely Registered, pursuant to Act 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 110

CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

Directors.

HENRY WILLIAM PEEK, Esq. (Peek Brothers & Co.), *Chairman.*
H. TROWER, Esq. (Trowers & Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman.*
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq. (J. & J. Colman.)
CHARLES CURLING, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
EDWIN FOX, Esq. (Halliday, Fox, & Co.)
NEHEMIAH GRIFFITHS, Esq. (N. Griffiths, Tate, Fisher.)
SAMUEL HANSON, Esq. (Samuel Hanson & Son.)
FREDERICK WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq. (Dixon & Harris.)
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ALEXANDER SIM, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
JOHN ROBERT THOMSON, Jun., Esq. (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq. (Orlando Jones & Co.)
Manager of Fire Department.—HENRY THOMSON.
Actuary.—W. P. PATTISON.
Solicitors.—Messrs. THOMAS & HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK,
Secretary.—HENRY GHINN.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department of the above Company, are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents for the Company.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

AND FOR

GUARANTEEING THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS FILLING SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

The Accumulated Assets exceed............................£ 700,000
The Subscribed Capital..£ 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds...£ 260,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses paid to Claimants exceed £1,200,000
The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

CHIEF OFFICES FOR WESTERN INDIA.
Bruce Lane, Bombay.

Local Board of Management.
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.

Medical Officer.
James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co

Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F. S. S.

This Company (under the name of the Medical, Invalid and General Life Assurance Society) was the first many years ago, to introduce a liberal and enlightened system of Assurance in India, simply requiring an adequate rate of premium for the risk incurred.

That such a course continues to be appreciated by the public, the annexed extract from the Report of the Directors of the Indian Branch for the year 1862, fully proves. Attention is invited to the very large amount of business transacted, and to the satisfactory position of the Branch generally.

EXTRACT.

The Directors in submitting their Report have much pleasure in intimating to the Policy-holders and the Public that the operations of the Branch during the past year exhibit an increase in the new business, and a decrease in the claims, contrasted with the transactions of the preceding year, the New Policies issued being in number 678 yielding Annual Premiums amounting to Rs. 1,64,869-8-6, against 609 Policies giving in Annual Premiums Rs. 1,33,678-5-7 and the claims by death amount to Rs. 5,01,183 against Rs. 6,24,100 in the year 1861.

The following extract from the Reports of the Auditors, Messrs. Charles F. Burgett, E. A. Flinders, and S. F. Seymour, indicates the position and progress of the Branch during the year:—

"(1.) There have been received 772 Proposals for assurance, amounting to Rupees 42,12,340, of which 99, for assurances amounting to Rupees 5,38,425, have been declined.

"(2.) There have been issued 678 new Policies for fresh assurances, assuring Rupees 35,22,070, and yielding in Annual Premiums Rupees 1,64,869-8-6.

"(3.) There have been adjusted 71 Claims on 65 lives for the aggregate sum of Rupees 5,01,183.

"(4.) The Cancelments from all causes amount to Rupees 19,39,784, the relative Annual Income on which was Rupees 91,847-2-11.

"(5.) The Policies in force on 31st December 1862 are in number 2,970, assuring Rupees 1,67,79,285, and yield in Annual Premiums Rupees 7,74,883-14-8.

"(6.) The gross Investments, all of which stand in three names, amount to Rupees 18.78,934, including Cash and Bank Balances Rupees 13,67,986-14-0 being in Government Securities.

The above extract relates to the Indian Branch only, and is quite independent of the extensive business carried on in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS COMPANY.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-early, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assigment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM

Are lower than those required by other first class offices transacting Indian business, and are as follows for the assurance of Rs. 1000 with Profits, the premiums for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent lower.

Age	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	9	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30 next Birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, to this Company; or on the without-profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

BONUS.

That declared in London on the 24th December 1862, being a cash appropriation of Fifty thousand Pounds, is now in course of payment.

The next Investigation will apply to participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864. The proportion of Profits applicable to future divisions will be 80 per cent.

MEDICAL REFEREES.

In all cases, whether the Risk be accepted or declined, Medical Referees are remunerated with a gold mohur for their Reports.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust where security is required for their integrity.

Proposals are at present forwarded to London for decision, and no applications are entertained from persons in the receipt of less than £500 per annum.

Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 10th June, 1863.

N.B.—Active Agents wanted at places where the Company is not represented. Apply to the Secretary.

BASSETT & Co. (late WALKER & Co.)—All kinds of CARPENTERS' and ENGINEERS' TOOLS, HOUSE FITTINGS of all descriptions, including WATER CLOSETS, WASH-HAND BASINS, &c. &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT (*only a few casks left*), PAINT BRUSHES, GARDEN TOOLS, SHOT and POWDER FLASKS, RIFLE FITTINGS.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of W. H. WALKER & Co. are requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible, or they will necessarily be handed over to our solicitors for recovery
BASSETT & Co.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

			Rs.
Single Perambulators with Apron			28
Do.	Do.	...... best "	36
Do.	Do.	...... Imitation Cane Sides	36
Do.	Do.	...... Carpet lined	40
Do.	Do.	...... with Hood, best	60
Double Perambulators, with Apron			32
Do.	Do.	.... Do.	35
Do.	Do.	.... best	38
Do.	Do.	.... Imitation Cane Sides	40
Do.	Do.	.... With Hood, best	65
Do.	Do.	.... best Imitation Cane Sides.	54

CLOCKS.

		Rs.
American 1-day Clocks		8
Do. 8 "	Do.	15
Do. 1 "	Tudor Clocks with Alarm	14
Do. 8 "	Do. do.	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c., &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

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